

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 866---Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.

[PRICE 6D.]

MR. ROBERT EVANS will SELL, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Castle Inn, NEATH, on Thursday, the 8th day of April, at Twelve o'clock, THE LLYNVI IRON-WORKS.

And EFFECTS, situate near Bridgend, in the County of GLAMORGAN, and consisting of EXTENSIVE COLLIERIES AND MINERAL GROUNDS, affording an abundant and cheap supply of coal, blackband ironstone, and other ores; FOUR BLAST-FURNACES, reverbatories, puddling-furnaces, mills, engines, and machinery, all in excellent working condition; dwelling-houses, shops, wharves, warehouses, implements, and all the requisite adjuncts of an iron-works; also large stock of coal, blackband, ironstone, and bar-iron. Full particulars may be had on application to Messrs. Tison, Clarke, and Morris, solicitors, No. 29, Coleman-street, London; Mr. Robert Evans, auctioneer, Bridgend; and Mr. Hampton, the manager of the works, with whom arrangements may be made for viewing the property.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CHAMBER OF NOTARIES, PLACE DU CHATELET, PARIS, on Tuesday, May 11, 1852, at Twelve o'clock, by M. AUMONT-THIEVILLE, Notary, in one lot, THE IRON-FURNACES AND FOUNDRIES OF MARQUISE, AND THE FORGES AND IRON-WORKS OF GUINIES.

situate in the arrondissement of BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, département of the Pas-de-Calais, FRANCE.

The WORKS at MARQUISE are three-quarters of a mile from Marquise, and near the high roads from Boulogne to Calais, and Marquise to Guines; they cover about 10 acres, surrounded by walls, and communicating by a road with the high road from Guines to Marquise. On the property there are six habitable buildings, of different sizes, for offices, &c., and two stables; one of the buildings is a dwelling-house, containing 16 rooms. The works consist of—

1. Two large buildings, containing the machinery and apparatus for casting iron of the first and second fusion; an English steam-engine, turning lathes, moulds for modelling, a powerful crane, &c.

2. Two blast-furnaces, of modern construction, a steam-engine, of 90-horse power, to work the blast, railways from the furnaces, communicating with other parts of the works, &c.

3. Vast sheds for coals, &c., communicating directly with the upper part of the furnaces.

4. Workshops for forges, with a very complete supply of tools, &c.

5. A large workshop, supported by columns, for adjusting rails, &c.

6. A large building, containing a steam-engine of 5-horse power, turning lathes, &c., and warehouses for bricks, coal, iron, &c.

7. The great workshop, containing the forges, &c., surrounded by arched walls, and supported by cast-iron columns. In the building are two steam-engines, of collectively 100-horse power, a steam-hammer, and the most complete machinery of every sort. The works have an internal railway throughout, and are paved in cast-iron.

The whole of the works at Guines and Marquise will be sold by Auction, at above announced at the upset price of 450,000 francs; the purchaser to pay all expenses, and take the stock and fixtures for 140,000 francs, to be paid in ready money.

For further particulars, as well as for the full advertisement in French, from which this has been translated with abbreviations, apply at

PARIS to M. Aumont-Thieville, notary, 19, Boulevard St. Denis; the Liquidators of A. Gouin and Co., 30, Rue Basse du Rompoint.

BOULOGNE—M. Alexandre Adam, banker.

LONDON—Mr. Duncan, solicitor, 7, New Inn, Strand.

N.B.—The Liquidators of Messrs. A. Gouin and Co. are open to receive offers for purchase by private contract previous to the public sale.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, THE STEAM-ENGINE ON THE TOP OF ANGRACK INCLINE PLANE, with BOILER and PITWORK.

A 36-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 6-foot stroke, equal beam; distance from centre to centre 10 feet 2 inches; shaft 10 feet long, and 9 inches diameter; rim, 8 by 5 in.

One BOILER, 30 feet long, 6 feet diameter, with safety valves; steam-box complete. About 7 fathoms 12-inch pumps, doorpiece, working barrel, and windrose.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Wednesday, the 7th of April, to Mr. Brunton, which will be considered to be offers for the engine complete to end of fly wheel shaft, 1 boiler, dimensions as above, and pitwork.

Any further particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. Brunton, resident engineer, West Cornwall Railway, Camborne.

TO IRONMASTERS.—TO BE LET, THE HORSELEY FURNACES, with BLAST AND MINE ENGINES, spacious MINE YARDS and WHARF, and every convenience for the Manufacture of Pig-Iron. These furnaces are in the neighbourhood of the largest consumers of pig-iron for forge and foundry purposes; they have every accommodation for delivery by canal, and from the proximity to the Great Bridge Station on the South Staffordshire Railway, are well situated for smelting the Northamptonshire ores.

For particulars, and to view, apply to Messrs. Broad and Tiers, Horseley Works, Tipton; or to Mr. George Pacey, Eagle Iron Company, West Bromwich.

Tipton, Staffordshire, March 23, 1852.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDRIES.—THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIS'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Bellows, Engines, and Fountrys, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TONGUED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. J.E.C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT, OFFICE: Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES.—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAM-ENGINES, STEAM-PACKET COMPANIES, BREWERS, and COAL MERCHANTS.

In consequence of Notice issued under the Sowers Act of 1851, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1852, every furnace employed in the working of steam-engines shall be altered so as to consume its own smoke, the Undersigned would be glad to enter into an ARRANGEMENT with Proprietors of Steam-engines, Coal Merchants, or any party requiring coal, for a SUPPLY of their GELLIA STEAM-PACKET COAL, shipped at Swansea, which is highly commending from smoke, thereby avoiding the necessity of altering their existing arrangements.

RICHARD E. GLASHROOK.

* * * The coal has been satisfactorily tested at Portsmouth, and is in extensive use at one of the largest breweries in South Wales, as also by several steam engines.

Swansea, Dec. 22, 1851.

COPPER MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—FOR SALE.

If applied for soon, FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES in the ONTARIO COPPER MINING COMPANY, and FIVE THOUSAND SHARES in the SISKIYOU COPPER MINING COMPANY. Both of these mines form part of the great mineral range lately discovered on Lake Superior. Also, ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED SHARES in the NORTH-WEST COPPER MINING COMPANY, one of the best mines now in operation. For further particulars apply (pre-paid) to Mr. J. Y. Clark, No. 7, Park-terrace, Maida-hill, Gower-street.

COSHEEN COPPER MINES, near SKULL, county of CORK, IRELAND.—VALUABLE INVESTMENT.—The present proprietors (six in number) of the above well-established mines of Cosheen, situated on the eastern shore of Skull Harbour, in the west of the county of Cork, are desirous to TREAT with CAPITALISTS for the SALE of ONE-HALF of the whole INTEREST in the concern, the purchaser-money to be applied as a capital to carry on operations.

This valuable mining property, comprising nearly 400 acres, is held by lease for 31 years, from the 1st of August, 1840, at a royalty, or mine rent, of 1-13th; upon it are several very promising lodes, only one of which has as yet been wrought upon, and from which alone nearly £17,000 worth of grey copper ore of the richest quality, including several tons of the purest malachite, has been raised and sold at Swansea, varying in produce from 10 to 60 per cent., and realising from £8 to £53 per ton.

The mine has been sunk only a few fathoms under soil; its position for working and shipping the ore is unrivalled—all necessary buildings, stores, forges, stables, magazines, assay office, counting-house, agent's residence, stamping-mill, and plant, are in perfect order, and a large supply of materials in store, sufficient to enable the works to be resumed at once.

It is generally admitted and undeniable fact, that the extraordinary productiveness of Cosheen has led to the working of the several very promising mines lately opened in the locality.

If a money be concluded, the future management of the concern may (upon arrangement) be entrusted to the present proprietors, or to any other persons.

Principals only will be treated with, and references will be required.

Application to be made to Mr. William Connell, Mining Offices, 80, South Mall, Cork.

COSHEEN COPPER MINE, near SKULL, county CORK.

—ALL PARTIES are hereby WARNED, that Mr. W. CONNELL, and those claiming with him, have NO RIGHT, TITLE, or INTEREST TO DISPOSE OF any PART of the above, as advertised in the Mining Journal of 6th inst. J. MATLAND, London, March 6, 1852.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description.—BARRISTERS and FOSSEY—and not being a dealer, transacts business only for principals.

Mr. Crofts's weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale. DIVIDEND MINES pay from 10 up to 35 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Devon Burra Burra, North Wheel Robert, Wheel Lovel, Okel Tor, Appledore, Great Bryn Consoia, Silver Valley, Wheel Surridge, North Fowey Consoia, West Basset, Bedford United, South Tamar, Alfred Consoia, Penryn and East Cinnis, Wheel Vincent, Wheel Benny, Duke of Cornwall, and Great Sheba.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to buy or sell in such mines as are there dealt in, including the gold mines, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange brokers.—March 26.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, MINING AGENT, JAMAICA COFFEE-HOUSE, CORNHILL.

MINE SHARES.—MR. J. H. MURCHISON has SHARES FOR SALE in MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON, of great promise, and in full operation, including Wheel Crebor, Boringdon Park, East Boringdon, Caradon Wood, Wheel Fanny, Wheel Williams, East Wheel Russell, North Wheel Robert, West Gossan (Wales), Highton Down, &c. The most recent statements of accounts and reports may be obtained on application.—38, Threadneedle-street, London.

WHEEL FANNY (LEAD MINE).—COPIES of a REPORT on the present position and prospects of this valuable MINE, may be obtained on application at the offices, 38, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, SWORN BROKER, No. 24, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

J. J. R. has SHARES FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Ally-Crib, Kingsett and Bedford, Trevelick, Mill Craig, Wheel Williams, Wheel Surridge, Bedford United, Wheel Golden, North Tamar, New East Groundale, North Vanton, North Roskear, North Friendship, North Levant, Penryn and St. Aubyn, West Stray Park, West Sharp Tor, West Treasury, West Picoia, West Basset, &c. &c.

And is a BUYER in the following MINES:—North Pool, Garreg, Cubert, Boringdon Park, Wheel Lovel, West Baller, Wheel Zion.

Business transacted in Government Stocks, Railway Shares and Debentures, Insurance, Dock, and Gas Companies Shares.

Country orders punctually attended to.—March 26, 1852.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefinite system of Cashes for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of POUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

* * * Offices, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

GENERAL MINING AND MINE REPORTING OFFICES, 1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desideratum of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED their OFFICE for the REGISTRATION and CLASSIFICATION of the DIVIDEND-PROMISING AND WORKING MINES.

Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than twenty years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines; they can confidently advise, so as to insure the most certain and remunerative returns.

* * * Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 38, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 17, EXCHANGE-ALLEY NORTH, LIVERPOOL.

MR. BELL WILLIAMS, MINE AGENT AND VIEWER, No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and is entirely free from share-dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, and he has opening and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheel Rose, West Callington, Bussarvo, Gall-y-Maen, Great Cinnis Consoia, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to intimate to the public that they are in a position at all times to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both British and Foreign, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, approaching to a dividend state.

T. FULLER and CO., being in daily communication with the most respectable mining agents of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are able to furnish such information as may be relied on. Business transacted in the AUSTRALIAN and CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANIES, and every information given either personally or by letter.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Wheel Arthur, East Wheel Robert, Wheel May, South Wheel Russell, and Wheel Zion.—Office hours, from Ten till Four.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX and CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY, and No. 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI, STRAND, have the following SHARES FOR SALE.—Tamar Consoia, West Phoenix, Great Sheba, Kingsett and Bedford, Wheel Langford and Baring, New East Groundale, East Wheel Russell, North Tamar, Wood Mine, East Alfred Consoia, North Fowey Consoia, Rannaford Combe, Wheel Robert, Wheel Fortune, Bargally, Calelock, Botle Hill, Mendip Hills, Broadfory, Trear Copper, North Vanton, Wheel Gill, Silver Valley, Exmoor Wheel Eliza, Merilyn, Wheel Samson, Cornwall and Devon Gold, &c.

WANTED.—Devon Great Consoia, Wheel Crebor, Henneck, Treasury, Great Bryn Consoia, Bedford United, and Trebell Consoia.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK and CO., MINING, BANKING, INSURANCE, and GENERAL AGENTS, continue to NEGOTIATE every description of BUSINESS connected with the ABOVE SECURITIES. They have always ON-SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND MINES in Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, at prices yielding purchasers from 15 to 25 per cent. per annum upon market value.—Statistical and other information gratuitously upon application, and money advanced in anticipation of sales.—Agency Offices: No. 6, HATMARKET, PALM-MALL, and 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

* * * Correspondence to be addressed to the Western Branch.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The bond-fide ultimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day.

With respect to mines, many of the copper, tin, and lead-producing mines of Cornwall and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser £18 per cent. There are other mines where discoveries have been already made, and the works so completely advanced to justify the certainty of a great improvement in their present value. But in mining, as well as in railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the safest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or sales effected upon the best terms.

JAMES S. TRIFF & CO., Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, London and Street, established 1839.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Established nine years.—MR. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in dividend and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—MR. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consoia, Trumpet Consoia, Devon Great Consoia, Tremayne, Botallack, Bedford United, South Basset, West Providence, South Frances, South Tamar, Trevilley and Barrier, Merilyn, South Tolgus, St. John del Rey, West Caradon, Coplopo.

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

West Alfred Consoia, East Daren, West Towan, Kibbicken, Treloigh, South Tamar, East Wheel Leisure, Cofn Bruno, Tamar Consoia, Garreg.

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

SHARES WANTED in the following MINES:—

Buller, Devon Consoia, Lovel, Weston, Zion, Anglo Californian, Nouveau Monde, Caradon Creek.—FOR SALE: East Ballewidden, Stray Park, Merilyn, Gill, Castle Dinas, Darcon, Augusta, Okel Tor, Silver Valley, Langford and Baring, East Fortune, Caradon Vale.—Apply to Mr. J. H. Mandeville, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill.

LOSH, WILSON, and BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE and ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, and STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS WATER-PIPES. OFFICE, -7, SISE-LANE, LONDON.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, and CHEMICAL WORKS, NEAR NEWCASTLE, STAFFORDSHIRE. JOHN HENSHEL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER and REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT and NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER in GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESENT, BIRMINGHAM.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON, INSPECTOR of RAILWAY BARS and CASTINGS, AGENT for the PURCHASE of FIG and BAR-IRON CASTINGS, &c.—No. 17, Gordon-street, Glasgow.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO., ENGINEERS and IRONFOUNDERS, BEDFORD FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK, and ROSELAND VALE FOUNDRY and HAMMER MILLS, LISKEARD, beg to announce to the Gold Mining Companies that they are MANUFACTURING HORIZONTAL and PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES, of all sizes, fit for Pumping, Crushing, and other purposes; there are several advantages over the perpendicular rotary engine; first, the bob is dispensed with and heavy sweep rod; secondly, the cost of erection is much less both in engine and buildings; sheds put up with wood may be applied instead of stone walls, especially in foreign climates, where wood is plenty, and can be removed at much less cost.

Also, MANUFACTURERS of CHILLIAN CRUSHING MILLS (on the newest principle), and CORNISH CRUSHERS, similar to those used in the mines of Devon and Cornwall; dressing and mining tools of every description kept on sale.

Companies supplied with working engineers and mechanics, for erecting machinery in any part of the world.

TO MINING COMPANIES, and OTHERS.—MR. KNIGHT offers his SERVICES as a SHORT HAND WRITER, to report Law Proceedings, Arbitrations, Meetings, &c., upon moderate terms. By means of an efficient staff, Mr. Knight can promise more than ordinary despatch. A whole day's proceedings prepared for the Press, or Law Stationer, in a few hours.—118, Chancery-lane.

AGENT or SECRETARY.—A Gentleman who has filled the latter appointment to a Welsh Mining Company, now about being wound-up, begs to OFFER his SERVICES in EITHER CAPACITY, to Mining or other Companies, formed or about being formed. The Advertiser occupies a convenient office near the Royal Exchange. Unexceptional references will be given.—Address: "O. O." Merchants' Room, Lloyd's.

WANTED.—A SITUATION as VIEWER and MANAGER of a COLLIERY, by a Person who has had considerable experience in the conduct of Northumberland and Durham. Excellent testimonials as to ability, &c., can be sent on application. Letters to be addressed "A. B." Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be attended to.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS and OTHERS.—WANTED, THREE TO FIVE HUNDRED TONS OLD RAILS, for scrap iron, not to relay, delivered at any shipping port in the United Kingdom.—Apply, stating quantity, with drawing of section, to Edwin Sparrow, 19, Exchange Chambers, Liverpool.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at WEST TOLGUS MINE, near POOL, in the parish of ILLOGAN, a STEAM-ENGINE, of Sims's combined cylinder, 28 and 35 inches; 1 foot stroke, equal beam, and equal to Boulton and Watt's 42-inch single; capstan, shears, and rope, 160 fathoms 11 inches. Apply to Captain William Richards, Redruth.

CAPITAL 12-horse TUBULAR BOILER FOR SALE. To be seen at Mr. James Bayley's Colliery, Ocher Hill, Tipton, Staffordshire.

STEAM COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET—also, a BITUMINOUS COAL-FIELD.—Outlay of capital moderate.—For particulars apply to Mr. W. Price Stravé, C.E., Swansea, Glamorganshire.

WELSH STEAM COALS.—TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE PROPERTIES.—For particulars apply to Mr. E. Scott Barber, C.E., Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, or Newport, Monmouthshire.—Also, some valuable LEAD MINES TO BE LET.

DEER PARK MINE, STOKES CLIMSLAND.—WANTED, for this Mine, a 50-foot diameter WATER WHEEL.—Parties wishing to tender can obtain specifications for the same, by applying to W. B. Collins; Kit Hill Mines, near Callington, Cornwall.

GREAT WHEEL AGAR CONSOLS TIN and COPPER MINES.—I hereby acknowledge and declare that the INSERTION of Sir GEORGE HODGKINSON'S NAME in the PROSPECTUS of the above Mine has been entirely without his authority; and that he was never interested directly or indirectly in the mine, and I hereby express my gratitude for that gentleman's acceptance of this apology in any of my legal proceedings against me.—Dated this 29th day of March, 1852. Witness—William Camoron. ALEX. B. PRITCHARD.

GREAT POLGOOTH MINE.—A MEETING of the proprietors, for general purposes, will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, the 13th of April, at Twelve o'clock precisely, when a six-monthly statement of operations and results, and a report from Captain Puckey and the agents on the prospects of the mine, will be submitted to the shareholders.

Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, March 26, 1852.

LINARES LEAD MINING ASSOCIATION.—An Especial GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, on Wednesday, April 7th, 1852, at One o'clock precisely, to CONSIDER and APPROVE the DEED of REGISTRATION of the said Company.

The draft of the Deed will be at the Offices, No. 2, New Broad-street, on and after Wednesday next, the 24th inst., for the perusal of the Shareholders.

By order of the Board, G. EATON, Secretary.

2, New Broad-street, March 17, 1852.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this Company will be HELD here on Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely.

Salvador-house, London, March 13, 1852.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Office on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at One o'clock precisely, at which the accounts for six months ending 31st March inst., will be submitted.

27, Old Broad-street, March 23, 1852.

UNION TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD here on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at Two o'clock precisely, when the statement of accounts and the Company's affairs will be submitted.

F. WATSON, Secretary, Salvador-house, London, March 8, 1852.

WEST PHENIX SHARES at PAR—viz. 27 10s. a share.—Address (post-paid) "D. B." Post-office, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The fifth annual meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, in Cheap-side, on Wednesday—Major HENRY STOKES, LL.B., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he was proud, as their chairman, as he was sure were all his colleagues in the direction, to meet them on that occasion, and render an account of their stewardship for the past year, which showed that their company had made such progress in the public estimation as must prove acceptable to every proprietor.

Mr. BAYLES, the manager of the company, read the following reports—

The directors are gratified to announce to their proprietors at this, their fifth annual general meeting, the increasing progress and prosperity of the company. During the past year, the amount of the sums assured, the number of policies effected, and the increase of annual revenue from new premiums, exceed the amount of business transacted in any former year, the total sum assured during the year 1881 being 176,651 l.; the number of policies issued, 611; and the increase of annual income from new premiums, 58,721 l. 6s. 6d. The directors refer with great satisfaction to facts so confirmatory of the increasing estimation and support of the corporation on the part of the public; and they cannot but believe that the accession, in so brief a period as one year, of 611 new policy-holders must tend to diffuse and promote still more widely and certainly the peculiar advantages and privileges offered by this company to the community, and to lead to the accomplishment of still more important results. The directors have caused a balance sheet to be prepared and printed, which comprises the transactions of the past year, up to Dec. 31 last, and which, as approved and audited, they now present and refer to as part of their report. The directors have endeavoured to extend the business of the company by the establishment of effective agencies in Newcastle and Sunderland, where a public meeting of the friends of the company was held in Oct. last, and by the formation of a local board of management in Dublin. The former have already borne substantial fruit, by the effecting of a considerable number of policies, and the directors expect to derive a great benefit from the latter, from the local knowledge of its members, and their efficient superintendence over all proposals for assurance emanating from Ireland. An influential public meeting was also held in the month of Oct. last, in Birmingham, and the directors have much pleasure in stating that the result therefrom have fully answered their anticipations. As an additional proof of the anxiety of the directors to extend the operations of the company, they beg to state, that they have vested Jacob Montefiore, Esq., one of their body, with the means and authority for establishing agencies in various parts of our Australian colonies. By such and similar proceedings, the directors have succeeded, with a per cent. only paid upon a fully subscribed capital of 2,000,000 l., in creating an annual income, which, on Dec. 31 last, amounted to 15,000 l. from life premiums alone, exclusive of a large yearly return from instalments and interest on loans; and they cannot but think that they have, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, to the best of their judgment and experience, materially added to the efficiency and prosperity of the company. In corroboration of the correctness of this view, the directors have the pleasure to adduce the testimony of the auditors, conveyed to them in a letter, which will no doubt be acceptable to the shareholders, as emanating from practical men of business, thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the company, from having audited the accounts from its earliest existence. "We certify that we have examined the accounts of the Professional Life Assurance Company to 31st Dec., 1881, and find them to be correct in every respect, and the items of expenditure most satisfactorily vouched. In concluding this, our fifth audit, we feel great pleasure in being able to congratulate the directors on the steady progressive improvement which we find to have taken place in the business of the company; and although the expenses appear to be great, it must be taken into consideration that, without a proportionate outlay, the objects and benefits of this young and thriving association cannot be sufficiently known and appreciated by the public at large. We feel, therefore, the less hesitation in approving of this outlay, on looking at the income of about 15,000 l. at present derived by the company—an income which we venture to assert, is not enjoyed by many older associations."—G. BAIN, FREDERICK WOOLLATT, E. W. G. EVANS, Auditors.

The directors are happy to state, that, although some of the claims incurred from policies falling in during the past year have been considerable in amount, yet that a large and satisfactory balance is left in favour of premiums received against every claim incurred. The directors have again the pleasure of recommending a dividend, after the usual rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free from income tax) on the paid up capital of the company; and such dividend is hereby declared accordingly. The following gentlemen retire, as directors, by rotation:—James Andrew Durham, Esq.; Rev. John William Gleadall, M.A.; Henry Hart, Esq.; and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and are recommended by the board accordingly. The auditors who retire by rotation are, Charles M. Elderton, Esq.; and Frederick Woollatt, Esq.; the latter, being eligible, is recommended for re-election; the former, from pressure of professional business, feels himself compelled to resign his position as auditor. The directors beg to state, that during the past year the company has been deprived by death of the valuable services of one of its earliest friends and directors, the late William Hecstline, Esq.; whose efficient aid, and unwearied attention to the interests of the proprietors, combined with great kindness of heart, and courtesy of conduct, will ever entitle his memory to the greatest respect and affection. The confidence of the directors in the capabilities and comprehensive principles of the institution, and their anticipations and convictions that the more those principles were published and considered, the more they would be adopted and appreciated, have been already in a great degree justified. And relying on the continued assistance and exertions of the proprietors, the assured, and all parties connected with the corporation, they feel satisfied that that confidence, and those anticipations and convictions, will eventually be not only partially but fully realised.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, made an eloquent speech in support of the objects of the institution.

Mr. WILSON seconded the motion.—At the request of a proprietor, the balance-sheet was here read, and showed the receipts for the year to have been 29,362 l.

Mr. BAYLES said they had been asked on former occasions for the publication of their balance-sheets, and that, too, when the old companies were doing everything in their power to overwhelm them, because they did not possess a large paid up capital. They could now, however, fairly appeal to the business they had done as a proof of the truth of the principles upon which the company started, and he felt that the day would come when every share upon which they had only paid up 10s. would be worth 20l. He considered that there could be no longer any objection to the publication of an annual balance-sheet, because, though it would have been putting weapons in the hands of those who tried to oppress them whilst they could only show a receipt of 2000l. or 3000l., now that they had a receipt—he would not say an income—of upwards of 29,000l. for the year, they were in a position which was held by no other young office, and which he felt could not be assailed.

After a short conversation, in which the chairman stated that it was considered that now that the company was fully established, there would probably be a reduction in the expenditure, and some explanations had been given on matters of account, with which the proprietors requiring them expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, the motion for the adoption of the report was put, and carried unanimously. The retiring directors, Mr. J. A. Durham, the Rev. J. W. Gleadall, and Mr. Hart, were next unanimously re-elected.

The Rev. J. W. Gleadall, M.A., had great pleasure in rising to acknowledge the kindness of the proprietors in re-electing him one of the directors. After the satisfactory exposition of their prospects which they had heard that day, he felt that he need not detain them with any remarks; but they might readily conceive how gratified he was at the present condition of the company, when he stated that he had been connected with it from the commencement, and that his name as a proprietor stood as the third or fourth attached to the Deed of Settlement.

Mr. HART returned his best thanks for the continued confidence which they had shown in him by his re-election to the honourable post of a director in that company, and he could assure them that no exertions should be wanting on his part to promote at all times the best interests of the proprietors and the assured.—Mr. Woollatt having been re-elected an auditor.

The Rev. J. W. Gleadall moved a vote of thanks to their medical officers, to whose foresight and ability they were greatly indebted for the success which had attended their operations.

Mr. WILLIAMS, having, as a director, had great opportunities of knowing how zealously the medical officers attended to their duties (and surely the board was enabled to rely on their judgment), seconded the motion. In fact, if he did not feel that these medical officers were in every way fully to be relied on, he would at once resign his seat at the board, and his position in the company (cheers).

Mr. WELLINGTON COOPER, having briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of Mr. White Cooper, who was unavoidably absent,

Mr. BIRMINGHAM rose to propose a vote of thanks to the directors. He was glad to be enabled to point to the report as a proof of how well the directors had performed their duty, as was shown by the fact that an income of 15,000l. a-year had already been secured to the company for the premiums on policies (cheers). He felt that the chairman and his colleagues were well entitled to their gratitude, and therefore he had no difficulty in calling upon them to join him in a vote of thanks to the board.

Mr. HARRIS seconded the resolution, which, having been briefly supported by Mr. Elderton, was carried by acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN begged to express his grateful thanks for the honour just conferred upon the board; and if he might be allowed to disconnect himself from it, as the chairman, for a short time, he would say that the directors richly deserved the confidence of the proprietors, and the vote of thanks which had so kindly been given them; and he was sure it would prove an additional incentive to continue their exertions, with the hope that they would be enabled to make even a better report than they had done that day, when they next met the proprietors (cheers). He had now to perform a very difficult duty—namely, propose a vote of thanks to their worthy secretary, Mr. Baylis (cheers). He did not know what to say about Mr. Baylis, because everybody knew how valuable were the services of that gentleman. All he would say, therefore, was, that he had been a very good boy—that he had been very attentive to his books—that he had given the greatest satisfaction by his calculations—and that he had been so good, that he deserved all the rewards in the shape of their approbation, or otherwise, that they could bestow upon him (cheers).

The resolution having been carried by acclamations, amidst loud cheers, Mr. BAYLES rose to return thanks. He would not say that he was overpowered by their kindness, but he felt that there was something so great in life assurance, that he was flattered by finding its principles advanced through the instrumentality of so humble an individual as himself. There was something in life assurance so ennobling—something so great—something so humane—and last, not least, something so profitable, both to themselves and their re-

presentatives, that he felt that it ought to receive the unanimous support of the public. (Loud cheers.) He felt great pride in the knowledge that he had been an humble instrument under God in bringing before the world, and giving through that company some little effect to the new principles upon which it was founded. They were all aware that there were such things as vested interests with which they had had to contend. They had started on the principle that there was no use in having large capitals treasured up, rotting in idleness, and producing no good to any individual. These capitals had been made to assume, as it were, a personality in opposition to the new system. It was because they attended to the wants of the living as well as to the representatives of the dead, that the Professional had been enabled to obtain its position as a life assurance office without a large capital. He was certain that those who were alive fifty or sixty years hence would be receiving good dividends—such dividends as could not be paid by the old offices, and that because the company had started with only a small capital. He did not wish to raise false hopes with regard to their prospects, but he hoped they would live to see the day when they would be receiving 300 per cent. on their outlay. He did not wish to mislead them, but he could show them by figures that they had a right to form such an expectation. Was it not a fact that one office had 1,000,000 l. of paid-up capital upon which it was paying a dividend of 6 per cent.? Now, if their company was to do an equal amount of business, and there was no reason why it should not, that would give them a return of 300 per cent., because they had only a small paid-up capital. They had been assailed with calumny, but these were facts which could not be gainsaid. He had no wish to build their prosperity on the opposition to any office. He would say it boldly that there was room enough for all, and for many more. The door of life assurance was only just opened, the spade had been thrown upon the ground, but it had never been put into it. (Cheers.) The universe contained 1000 millions of souls, and as yet there were not 200,000 individuals whose lives were assured; therefore no man could say that there was not yet a wide field open before them. In London the people were more assured than in any other part of the world; but, even there, there was great room for an extension of the principle, and they might rest assured that the old offices would never be enabled to crush the young offices, founded on the new principle. They might, indeed, as well attempt to recreate the world as try it. (Cheers.) One old office, he was not going to mention names, published a statement that they had realised, to August, 1847, 600,000 l., as profits in seven years. That was the calculation of their own actuary, but other actuaries were called in, and they calculated the profits, not at 600,000 l., but 1,400,000 l. The result was that the actuary left the company, but the shareholders abided by the 600,000 l. as profits. Now, what would be the result of their making such profits in their company? Why 60,000 l. would be put by as a relief fund, which at 5 per cent. would realise a large sum divisible as annuities amongst such of their members as might require relief—and they all knew how many instances there had been of persons of great wealth being reduced by unforeseen circumstances to the poor-house, or the condition little above that of a beggar. They owed it as a duty to themselves and to the public to make this known, for under the system pursued in that office, it would be impossible that their members could come to want. The system was simply this—they did not put the whole of the profits in one sack, it being as easy to store them in one hundred sacks as in one. There was no mystery in the matter: it was as clear as possible. He had spoken of the value of their shares to the living, and he would tell them why they were so valuable. Suppose any one of them possessed 100 shares—and suppose he wished to provide against a person falling into distress, he had only to place five shares in this company in his name, and it would be impossible for him ever to come to want. (Cheers.) How was that effected? Why, because they had but a small paid-up capital, and they had, therefore, only to pay 1000 l. a year in dividends; and if they had proceeded as they had begun, that sum in twenty or thirty years would be as nothing against their profits. They had now completed their fifth year, and it was delightful to see the progress they had made. They had stood against all difficulties—all opposition—and felt that there was nothing they had undertaken which was not within their reach. Last year, he was happy to say, they had done double the business of the three preceding years. (Cheers.) He was happy farther to be enabled to inform them that since Jan. 1 of the present year they had issued 120 new policies, and that their income arising from premiums was now upwards of 16,000 l., though it was stated by the directors in their report at 15,000 l. They did not wish, however, to place things at the highest, though they somewhat exaggerated expenses, in order to provide against all contingencies. (Cheers.) There was nothing connected with their business which they were not anxious should be known to the shareholders and the assured, and they would be happy at any time to see any of them at the office, and throw open the whole of their books and papers to them for examination. (Cheers.) He could not help adverting to the expenditure just for a moment. It happened that the directors had looked with a jealous eye on the expenses of advertising, but a little reflection had shown them how well it was applied, and they were thoroughly convinced that no great results could be attained without a liberal expenditure. He might be allowed to allude to another great element of their success—viz., the feeling existing amongst the directors; they had always shown the greatest anxiety to promote the interests of the company, and they had acted so cordially and unanimously together, and shown such forbearance towards those with whom their duties brought them in contact, that it was a pleasure to have to communicate and co-operate with them in promoting the interests of the company. When he spoke of the value of their shares, he must beg that they would not estimate it by the 5 per cent. dividend which they received, as he had the pleasure of informing them that there was a ready market for their shares, and there were those present who were willing to take all the proprietors had to sell, at 50 per cent. premium. (Cheers.) He had given them an undertaking when they entered the Professional, that if the shares went to a discount, he would take them off their hands, should they require it. He had no occasion to repeat the offer now, for they were equal to bank notes, with this distinction, that they were bank notes bearing a premium of 50 per cent. (Cheers.) He felt that they were now all as happy as kings (laughter), and he trusted that they would go through the next year as prosperously as the last, when they would see a larger per centage on their dividends. (Cheers.) He felt greatly obliged to them for the confidence placed in him, and hoping to meet them all in health and happiness this time twelve months, he could assure them that he expected to live to see the day when his prophecy that every gentleman would find each 10s. he had paid for his shares worth 20l. would be realised. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN next proposed a vote of thanks to their solicitor, and instanced as a proof of the economy in the law department, that the whole of their law costs during the last year had been 207 l., notwithstanding they had issued 611 policies.—Mr. TEULON seconded the motion, which was passed.

The CHAIRMAN felt that there was one resolution which he could not allow them to separate without asking them to carry. It was to give a vote of thanks to Mr. Winter, their chief clerk, and the other offices of the company, for the very efficient manner in which they performed the duties of their respective offices (loud cheers). Every one who visited the office must have observed how zealously those gentlemen performed their duties. They were always ready, both early and late, to do all in their power to assist the directors in extending the business, and a knowledge of the advantages of the office; and the board had derived great advantages from the way in which the business of the office had been uniformly transacted (cheers).

Mr. MASON seconded the resolution, having experienced the greatest attention from the officers, and having, whenever he sought for any information relative to the business of the office, most readily received it, and the more especially from Mr. Winter.

The resolution having been carried amidst loud cheers, Mr. G. WINTER said that he had been most unexpectedly called upon to acknowledge the compliment paid to himself and brother officers. The great kindness always displayed towards the officers by the directors of the company could not do otherwise than stimulate them to the performance of their duties to the utmost of their abilities (cheers). He could not forget that their excellent manager, Mr. Baylis, had tutored them to the performance of those duties, and that to him they were, in a great degree, indebted for the efficiency which, he trusted, himself and brother officers had attained. And he might be allowed to assure them, that so long as they were honoured with Mr. Baylis's advice and assistance, and the kind consideration of the directors, it would always give the officers of the company the greatest pleasure to serve under them, and they trusted that the proprietors would ever find their exertions worthy of their continued approbation (cheers).

A cordial vote of thanks having, on the motion of Mr. WELLINGTON COOPER, been carried to the chairman, the meeting terminated.

NOVELTY IN SHIP-BUILDING.—There is a foreign vessel now at Liverpool with iron masts, which, being painted the usual colour, have precisely the same appearance as ordinary ones. Her lower masts are cylinders of wrought iron, about 70 ft. high: the joinings, which are scarcely visible, being about 7 ft. apart. Inside are two thick iron plates, running longitudinally, and crossing each other throughout their entire length, giving firmness and great strength to the whole.

THE BUILDING OF IRON SHIPS ON THE TYNE.—An Austrian company recently gave an order to a Shields agent for 30 iron vessels of 500 tons burthen, to be built on the Tyne. Our builders, however, had their hands so nearly full already, that only one-third of the order could be accepted: the remainder will be executed, we believe, in Scotland.—*Gateshead Observer.*

SELF-WINDING CLOCK.—After years of mathematical labour, and mathematical results, Prof. Willis, of Rochester (U.S.), has completed, and has now in constant operation, a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years of time, with unflinching accuracy, continuing in constant motion, by itself, never requiring to be wound up never running down, but moving perpetually so long as its components exist.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The wires are to be extended to Aberdeen, crossing the Tay, by the submarine method.

ON GEMS AND ORNAMENTAL STONES.

Professor TENNANT delivered an interesting lecture, at the Society of Arts, on Wednesday. The lecturer, after directing attention to a splendid collection of precious stones (most of which he had obtained through the kindness of the Duke of Devonshire, Messrs. Hope, Hunt and Roskell, &c.), said his principal object was to point out the means of distinguishing artificial stones from real ones, and of discriminating between a precious stone of one kind and another. One mode of doing so was by knowing into what figures the different gems crystallised: the diamond, for instance, assumed various geometric figures, but it was remarkable that it was never found as a six-sided prism. Had this been known, the incident which he was about to relate would not have occurred.—A person was offered 200l. for a stone (which the lecturer exhibited) that he had picked up in California, under the impression that it was a diamond; and the possessor of it being of the same opinion refused to part with it for that sum. It was a six-sided prism, terminating in a pyramid at each end. Neither of them knew that diamonds never assumed that form; and accordingly 200l. was offered by one and refused by the other for a stone that was only a piece of crystallised quartz, not worth more than half-a-crown! But an equally simple and conclusive test would be the specific gravity of the stones. Perhaps some of his audience recollected a beautiful blue stone that was in the Russian department of the Exhibition: much doubt was at first entertained of its nature, and on one occasion several scientific gentlemen were brought together to examine it, when almost every one gave a different opinion as to its real nature—only one called it by what turned out to be its real name. The proprietor maintained that it was a blue diamond, and offered to submit it to any test that might be proposed. Mr. Tennant suggested that the simplest and safest test would be to ascertain its specific gravity. On being allowed so to test it, he weighed it against a topaz in its natural state, and found the weight to be precisely the same. It was nothing more than a common topaz. The process was too long to describe, but he might state that he first weighed the stone in air, when its weight was 362 grains. He then immersed it in water, when its weight was 412 grains. He then divided the first weight by the difference, or 150 grains, and the result was 3.5 grains, which was the specific gravity of the topaz. He was the more particular in dwelling upon this matter, because he was satisfied that both in California and in Australia, where they were so intent on searching for gold, they were in many cases flinging diamonds away. He had looked over some of the refuse of the matter which had been rejected both in Australia and California, and had found such valuable materials as platinum, palladium, &c., and he believed that they would often reject the diamonds from ignorance, just as, up to a recent period, the emigrants in Australia had been daily treading over the gold without knowing it was there. He mentioned these things in the hope that our emigrants would attend to them, and that by acquainting themselves with a few simple tests, they might be able to judge for themselves of the mineral treasures with which they came in contact; for it was not to the credit of Great Britain, that while no country in the world had such vast treasures abounding in such varied mineral resources, no country in the world had done less to turn these mineral treasures to account. (Hear.) As a proof of the value to be attached to these minerals, he exhibited a mass of topaz and mica, which he was informed could be produced in America in tons upon tons, and which, if it could be so procured, would supersede the use of emery, which was at present so much in request in various processes of manufacture. As with regard to diamonds, at present, while coal, lead, and iron were so cheap that the smallest known coin would buy more than an ounce of them—while copper was to be had for 1d. an ounce, silver for 5s., and pure gold for 4l.—the very refuse of diamonds, that which was broken up for cutting other articles, sold as high as 60l. an ounce. Now, if by the discovery of more of these minerals, which he was persuaded abounded in the gold fields, that price could be reduced to 5l. an ounce, it was plain that, to say nothing of other advantages, various processes of manufacture would be cheapened. The lecturer described the amethysts, agates, &c., which he said were to be found in great numbers along the sea beach, both on the southern and the north-eastern coast, which, as well as the flint nodules that abounded in the chalk district, contained fossil organic remains, for the most part sponges, which, on being examined with a microscope, were found to agree perfectly in all their parts with the sponges now exposed in the streets. These pebbles, however, had not yet been thoroughly examined, though he was satisfied that a rich fund of instruction and interest would be found in their examination and description. The lecture was concluded with general applause.

Mr. WILSON moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried by acclamation, the Chairman remarking that he was sure, from the pleasure the meeting had evidently felt in the lecture, there was no need of formally putting the question.

Prof. TENNANT returned thanks, and, in his turn, proposed a vote of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire and others, who had sent their specimens to the meeting.

AMBER.—Letters from Dantzic state that the supplies of amber brought to that port have been augmenting in a high ratio for a number of years. Last year a block was found weighing 18 lbs., and was sold for 3000 thalers.

PHOSPHORUS.—Much interesting information relative to this remarkable substance is afforded by Mr. Pepper, in his lecture at the Polytechnic Institution. It appears to have been first discovered by Brandt, of Hamburg, in 1669; in 1773 Scheele obtained it by burning bones with sand. It is of great value in many manufactures, and its derivative, phosphate of lime, is found in every particle of the human frame, both fluid and solid, and the bones and teeth derive their hardness from its presence. It is used by the manufacturers of artificial teeth, and some very beautiful and natural specimens of mineral teeth, invented by Mr. Mogridge, and their strength was tested by the lecturer driving them into a board with a hammer without damaging them. A specimen of a new kind of phosphorus submitted by Messrs. Sturge, of Birmingham, recently discovered by Schrötter, of Vienna, called red phosphorus, was also exhibited, the qualities of which are stated to be innocuous to health, and less dangerous to use or pack for transport.

SOAP.—After some few years of persevering effort, Mr. Hayward is at length beginning to make the public understand and appreciate the value of Mr. Groux's inimitable soaps. It is not generally known that the ordinary yellow and mottled soaps of commerce contain some 20 per cent. of water of adulteration, as well as a large quantity of resin, and other such stuffs, which are substituted in place of the more legitimate ingredients—the fatty acids. Aware of this great drawback, both upon purity and economy, in so necessary an article as soap, Messrs. Groux and Hayward are now supplying the deplorable material in a state of unexampled purity, and in such variety as to suit every possible requirement of the toilet, the laundry, and the manufactory. Their establishment is filled with such a multiplicity of saponaceous compounds as we never before witnessed, and we can truly say that the majority of these are as inviting to the senses of sight and smell, as they are satisfactory to the judgment in the cleansing effects which they produce. Here are toilet soaps of the most exquisite character. You open a box, it is apparently full of oranges, and the delicious perfume that issues therefrom serves to confirm the delusion; the fruit, however, are a mere composition, and have been cast in moulds at Mr. Groux's manufactory. Here also are infant soaps suitable to the most delicate skins, and *recherché* varieties prepared from the pure oil of the castor plant, and from that of the turtle, the latter so exquisitely scented that it must be used and its odour inhaled before it can be properly appreciated. The spermaceti navy soap has now undergone an extensive trial, both at home and abroad and it is pronounced to be the best which has yet been introduced into the service. Various detergent compounds, under the unassuming name of cleansing soaps, are prepared by the manufacturers for every domestic and manufacturing requirement, and the immense number of testimonials which have been submitted to us in proof of their efficacy is an ample guarantee of the success of Mr. Groux's invention as a matter of great and very general utility. The patentees are about to enter with spirit upon the export trade, and there can be no doubt, from the character of the article which they are vending, that they will meet with as great a measure of success abroad as they are now beginning to command at home.

JORDANTYPE.—Under this title, Mr. Dircks has brought out a pamphlet on the otherwise called "Electrotype"; its early history: being a Vindication of the Claims of Mr. C. J. Jordan, as the Inventor of Electro-Metallurgy. Mr. Dircks clearly shows that Mr. Jordan furnished to the *Mechanics Magazine* a detailed account of his electrolytic process, in a letter, dated May 22, 1839, four months before Mr. Spencer published any process whatever. Mr. J. C. Robertson, the talented editor of that periodical, fully acquiesced in the decision made in 1844, in the same journal, in favour of Mr. Jordan, and a similar course has been followed by Dr. Ure and other writers of eminence. The present pamphlet, its author states, has been called for, in consequence of an elaborate and carefully-written speech, read by Mr. Spencer, at a dinner given to him, in December last, by his private friends, on his leaving Liverpool, when he revived his claim, as "the discoverer of electro-metallurgy," after eight years' silence! Pretensions more hollow or futile certainly could not well have been produced. In conclusion, Mr. Dircks remarks:—"Dates so wide apart, from parties, too, so wide of collusion, render the settlement of this long protracted dispute so simple, that I fearlessly predict a verdict in favour of Mr. Jordan, and consequent assent to the title of Jordantype," and by which designation, we have no doubt, this important art will, in future, be generally known. The pamphlet closes with a spirited letter from Mr. Jordan himself, in support of his claims ably defended.

GUN COTTON.—The military commission of the Germanic Diet has granted the sum of 40,000 florins to Profs. Schonbein, of Basle, and Bottger, of Frankfurt, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton.

Original Correspondence.

TODD'S PROCESS OF SEPARATING ORES.

Sir,—I beg to inform "Amor Fraternus," in reply to his inquiry of the 17th inst., that Todd's process of separating mixed ores is likely soon to be fully proved, consequent on the working of Swanpool Mine; the right of the process in question having been purchased for the reduction of the known minerals of this mine, which are very abundant; one lode alone being 12 ft. big, containing a large per centage for silver-lead, mixed with jack, sulphur, mundic, and a small portion of copper and tin.

Should the process turn out well, there can be no doubt that Swanpool Mine will be second to none in Cornwall. It is, however, hoped that in sinking below the old workings the mixtures in the great lodes will be lost, and the ores brought to grass in such purity as only to require the usual lead dressing for marketable purposes. There is much reason to believe that this will be the case, the leaders through the lode continuing to enlarge in depth. Many pure prills of lead have been discovered in the adit and from the burrows during the past week. It is further hoped that the attention of the mining community may be drawn to the district extending some seven or eight miles around Falmouth, which is highly mineralised—copper, lead, silver, tin, and other ores, being found in all directions; to wit, at Pennance Consols and at the foot of the Granite Range. A most curious description of ore is found in a mine, formerly called Anna Maria, situated on a branch of the Hillford River. The gossans along the lodes, according to the assay of most respectable men (the Messrs. Mitchell and Sons, at the Silver Smelting Works, Devon, near Truro, and Mr. Longmaid, of London), contain from 25 to 50 ozs. of silver to the ton. The lodes are composed of rich copper, combined with silver, to the amount of 100 ozs. to the ton. This ore, in appearance, is very similar to lead (vide enclosed sample). Extending from this sett to Constantine, many other lodes are known to exist to the confines of Wheal Vyvan.

The foregoing being indisputable facts, the idea of this being a virgin district should be discarded, and energetic measures taken to fully develop the riches that now lay hidden for the want of a few spirited adventurers. C. A. G. Falmouth, March 22.

TRESKERBY AND UNITED MINES.

Sir,—"John Bull" seems resolved to have the last word, and he is welcome to it; but, before concluding, he must allow me to tell him, and to show, that his last letter begins and ends in "error." First then, I do not arrogate to myself, nor wish your readers to believe what he chooses to assert about me; vanity is not one of my attributes, and I never set myself up as an oracle, as he would hint. My writings, however, have so far borne the test of truth, and I am content to let time prove, to those not open to conviction, whether I am right or wrong in what remains untravelling, assuring all, that if proved in error, even in several instances, I shall not regret, so long as those honestly embarking their capital in mining pursuits benefit thereby. I am always delighted to see the persevering miner amply rewarded, at the same time I witness with painful feelings the almost wilful waste of time and money, call following call, in lingering pursuit of shallow operations under a soil uncongenial towards yielding the ore they pretend to be in search of.

Secondly, "John Bull" shifts his story now from United to the Great Consols, "working at a monthly loss of about 400l." he says—I have shown that the United Mines are prepared to stand the "tug of war," for some time to come, and by figures and facts I do not despair of making the Great Consols stand better than he asserts. For November and December they realised a profit of 516l. 8s. 4d., with 1854l. 15s. 2d. in hand, left a cash balance of 2371l. 8s. 6d. For January and February the ore returns were but 100l. less, so that 380l. profit would, in all probability, be the result of those two months—say, 2750l. in hand 1st March. On the 4th they sold 314 tons of ore, for 1667l. 11s. 6d., and have 405 tons for sale on Thursday—say, 2133l.—3800l. or thereabouts, for the two months, which would be less than 400l. loss, instead of 800l. At this rate they could go on with the funds in hand for one year to come, with the numerous chances of doing better in the interim; and were they to see none, they have resources above the bottoms, so that by reducing the water charge, and drawing up the pitwork to the height of levels that would pay, both concerns might simultaneously work for a long time to come, provided the standard continues where it is. However, the account day meetings are at hand, and the financial statements will then be afforded correctly. "John Bull" will allow me to go a little further: does he think his prognostication of 1852 regarding these mines one jot better than the "error" made by him in 1851? So important to Gwennap parish, lords, merchants, and adventurers, is the existence of these concerns simultaneously, that "a long pull, strong pull, and pull altogether," will be made before they will be allowed to "knock," and, therefore, those shareholders who anticipate such an event have their remedy by abandoning for the value of materials, or selling their interest at that value. I doubt not there will be found at the eleventh hour (as was the case at United last year), interested parties who will be forthcoming to relieve them. I should have been glad that no impediment existed to the working of Treskerby and the mines adjoining. "John Bull" has "heard that a landowner declines to grant, except he shall be at liberty to supply one-half of all the materials required." Has he not heard, also, that the landowner in question is the gentleman to whom a piece of plate is to be presented by the miners of Gwennap, and about which "John Bull" and his satellites said and wrote so much fulsome panegyric, about nine months ago, threatening to put out the eyes of "Argus"? And have they not attempted to trumpet forth his praise as to a Cornish railway, and caused it to be hinted about that he only awaits a requisition to offer himself for the western division, and his son for this borough? I believe both father and son to be such true men of business, that they do not appreciate the hint as at all complimentary to them, coming from such a source.—March 22. ARGUS (of Truro).

IS MINING A LOTTERY?—DEVON BURRA BURRA.

Sir,—Many persons who have not had the opportunity of investigating the subject in the manner, or to the extent, which its great importance demands, and others, from sheer disinclination to investigations of any kind, have adopted the convenient conclusion that all mining is a lottery, and that there are no fixed and definite laws governing the formation and aggregation of masses of ore, but that "where it is, there it is." The recent discoveries at the Devon Burra Mine, near Tavistock, will, I hope, effect something towards the extirpation of this species of ignorance, and afford to the careful inquirer abundant evidence, not only that wise and obvious laws are in constant operation to produce such astonishing results, but that the results may be with some certainty predicated from an accurate knowledge of the circumstances of each case, and a due observance of Nature's unerring laws. It should be our purpose to stimulate inquiry respecting, and to induce and promote calm and thorough investigation into, this deeply interesting and most important question, with a view to combat ignorance and prejudice; and as on this, as well as other matters, "one fact is worth a thousand arguments," I shall be content to adduce the facts, and leave the conclusions to the intelligent readers of your scientific and eminently practical and useful Journal. Long before the discovery of the unprecendented rocks of grey ore in the mine referred to, a very intelligent and much respected mining agent (who will, no doubt, pardon the introduction of his name into this letter), Mr. Noah Coward, informed me that, as the result of his observation, he had for many years expressed an opinion that somewhere on the eastern side of Tavistock there would be found some day the largest deposit of copper ore ever yet discovered in the district. His opinion was founded on the knowledge of the fact that all the lodes of the great mines west of Tavistock, the Devon Great Consols included, were running at such angles to each other that they must inevitably either intersect, or approximate so near, as to produce great results when dislocated, or intercepted by a formidable cross-course. The result has proved the complete accuracy of his calculations, and the credit of having determined the probability, I may say the certainty, of its existence, is as unquestionably due to Mr. Noah Coward, as the discovery of the planet Neptune to the calculations of our own countryman Adams, before its actual existence and position were ascertained by the observations of Leverrier. Take the Ordnance Geological Map of the eastern portion of Cornwall and the contiguous western part of Devon, and observe the lodes laid down thereon of the Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Gunnis Lake, and Wheal Crebor mines, together amounting to about eleven or twelve lodes; then trace those lodes according to their respective angles eastward, and it will be found from such examination that they all concentrate in or about the Devon Burra Mine. Not less than ten or twelve east and west lodes, some of which intersect each other, have been already discovered in and running into the Devon Burra Mine, and from the evidence of Captain James Carpenter and other intelligent miners, there is no doubt that these are the lodes of the important mines above referred to,—the splendid cross course of Wheal Friendship, a mine which has returned upwards of 1,000,000l., crossing at an oblique angle all these east and west lodes, and underlying west towards them, operates as a great dam to the flow of copper in that direction. From these circumstances some idea may be formed of the natural and mechanical causes in actual operation to produce the great overflow of mineral discoverable in that remarkable spot; to which may be added the important fact that eastward, and flanking the great cross course, the Dartmoor granite presents an impervious barrier, no traces of copper existing in that uncongenial rock, the produce of all lodes there being invariably tin.

The direct effect of so many champion lodes striking the great cross-course, and pouring out of their exuberant mineral produce on its bosom, has been to convert that cross-course into a north and south lode, carrying a fine gossan, and exhibiting all the characteristics of a lode abundantly rich in copper; and although the east and west lodes have already, at a shallow depth, produced the rich yellow sulphure of copper, the usual production of our copper lodes, the great north and south lode, which, under ordinary circumstances, would probably have remained barren of mineral, has exhibited those enormous specimens of an oxide of copper, in blocks of two and three tons weight, pro-

duced, most probably, in that rarer condition, by the change in the direction and intensity of the current of electricity, which is obviously the main agent in the formation of mineral veins.

Viewing the facts as concomitant with the theory adverted to, it will no longer be matter of astonishment that such an aggregation of rich mineral veins, converging to a narrow point, in a highly congenial stratum of clay slate, and favourably intersected by powerful cross courses, should have presented appearances of mineral treasure, not only unusual, but absolutely unparalleled in this country. Similar circumstances are not known to exist elsewhere in the whole mineral district; equal results cannot, therefore, be reasonably anticipated.

My purpose in writing will, however, be answered if it lead to a more careful examination of the actual conditions of mineral veins and cross courses, and a more correct appreciation of the unvarying laws of Providence governing their formation, instead of ignorantly referring the wonderful results of a beautiful organisation to blind chance, and shielding our ignorance or apathy under the foregone conclusion, "where it is, there it is."

London, March 25.

THOMAS HARVEY.

THE TYWARTHAYLE MINES.

Sir,—I am induced to resume the subject of my letter relative to this run of mines, dated 1st inst., and to notice that the average price at which they sold 14,683 tons of ore during 23 years, ending with Dec. last, was only 3l. 13s. 1d. per ton, amounting to 54,173l. 9s. Since which, the—

January sale of 316 tons realised	21160	17	0	or	23	7	1	per ton.
February .. 539 ..	2061	6	6	or	3	16	6	..
March .. 403 ..	1670	7	0	or	4	2	10	..

April ore will be sampled this week.

This evidently shows an advance in price equal to 15 per cent.; and when the matter is coolly considered over, together with the valuable information contained, not only in the letters of a "A Tributer," but "A Looker On," and Mr. G. Abbott, it is much to be regretted that such a run of mineral ground should meet with neglect, and be abandoned at such a moment. They are drawing up the pitwork and effects with all possible expedition.

It must be evident to your readers that the writers above-named are well acquainted with the locality, and therefore capable of giving an opinion; in fact, they show it by their writings. That of "A Tributer" in particular, as "Looker On" justly observes, "contains much valuable information, and the thoroughly practical manner in which he has treated his subject shows that he not only understands the laying out of a mine, but has an intimate knowledge of the mine and the adjoining sets."

Mr. G. Abbott points out the other numerous resources contained in the property that have remained nearly unwrought, and the error in shareholders relying upon early profits to be derived from limited operations, devoted to two or three lodes only, when there may be five times the number unexplored, and concludes by hinting that a sufficient depth had not been attained by sinking the sumps regularly. His three proposals, however, arrived too late, like the rise in the standard; therefore, the mine will shortly cease to furnish its quantum of copper ore, thus further decreasing the tonnage that Cornwall has afforded for the last two years or more.—ARGUS (of Truro), March 23.

P.S.—I trust that "A Tributer" will now turn his valuable attention to the mines around St. Agnes, of which he doubtless can give your readers equally as practical an account as of Tywarthayle. The talents of such a person should not be confined to his own bosom; and as he has proved his ability to make the pen tell the result of his experience in such a distinct manner that it comes home to the senses of all, much useful information may be thus conveyed to your readers; I, therefore, hope to see him occupy a space in your columns frequently.

TYWARTHAYLE MINES.

Sir,—They are drawing up the pitwork and materials from these mines, and, I may add, not before they ought to; for, as it turns out, if a new party had taken the mines, the best thing they could do would have been to cleanse the lifts. The 16-inch pumps, on an average, coming to surface, have a corrode within of not less than 4 inches, causing them to be only equal to 12 inch pumps; so the trouble they had to keep the water is thus partly accounted for. Besides this, many of them are not very good, having seen long service.

It is a lamentable pity that a new party does not even now step forward and purchase Gardiner's engine and all the better articles as they stand, cleanse all the lifts throughout the sumps, purchase the good and abandon the bad to the foundries. By fixing in only what is new and good, the water would be the more easily kept by this cleansing (an amazing difference of itself), and I think 10,000l. would suffice for the going; consequently, could never under the bottom of the 90, where there is a course of ore for 20 fms. long, that would work at a quarter tribute. It is the opinion of all the men who worked in this part that the principal portion of the lode, down to the 100, is still standing, untouched and unseen, to the south; and we are backed in this opinion by the fact, that throughout the mine the most ore has been found on the south part of the lodes. Therefore, I have no hesitation in affirming that by driving south at the eastern end of the 100 fm. level the whole of the back can be worked to a good profit. There are other parts of the mine under similar circumstances, but let this suffice. A TRIBUTER. St. Agnes, Cornwall, March 20.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.

Sir,—As a constant reader of your Journal, I am surprised at not having seen much mention made of this mine. I, however, take this opportunity of saying that the manner in which the works are conducted is highly praiseworthy, and, what is of still greater importance, there is every prospect of the mine speedily becoming one of the first in the county. Living near, but not holding any interest in the concern, I am able to ascertain the progress and state of it, and I unhesitatingly say it is a valuable property, and that the owners may, at no distant day, fairly expect to return large quantities of copper ore, such as I saw raised from the 32 fathom level when last on the mine. Within the last fortnight a considerable increase has been made to the going; consequently, could never under the bottom of the 90, where there is a course of ore for 20 fms. long, that would work at a quarter tribute. It is the opinion of all the men who worked in this part that the principal portion of the lode, down to the 100, is still standing, untouched and unseen, to the south; and we are backed in this opinion by the fact, that throughout the mine the most ore has been found on the south part of the lodes. Therefore, I have no hesitation in affirming that by driving south at the eastern end of the 100 fm. level the whole of the back can be worked to a good profit. There are other parts of the mine under similar circumstances, but let this suffice. A TRIBUTER. St. Agnes, Cornwall, March 20.

WHEAL SAMSON—ASSAY OF ORES.

Sir,—In your J. ual, of the 13th instant, a person, under the signature of "An Old Miner," addressed to you a long letter upon the subject of the Wheal Samson. In so doing, he displayed a disposition much akin to that which was unfortunately long cultivated under the old system of mining correspondence, which I hoped had been exploded under a new and improved arrangement, but the revival of which by your correspondence, the "Old Miner," obliges me to write you even a longer letter in reply to his observations, and in explanation of the circumstances which are therewith most evidently connected.

I am well aware there was formerly a great inclination displayed by those persons who occupied a large portion of your Journal (who corresponded with you under anonymous signatures, and who were evidently smarting under the disappointment arising from their own unsuccessful adventures), to endeavour injuriously to affect the properties of the more fortunate; but I had been given to understand that, in consequence of such injurious system being repudiated by all persons of respectability, it had been the better custom of your office to reject all such proffered correspondence as manifested no other ingredient than an envious and malicious interference with the property of other persons. And, also, I was informed that it was your rule not to admit any quotations of the price of shares but such as were guaranteed as emanating from parties worthy of confidence, and such as were the result of business done.

The company of Wheal Samson do not feel disposed to take the slightest notice of anonymous correspondence; they conduct their operations according to their own discretion—they claim the privilege of spending their own money as they please—and they refrain from all interference with the properties of others. It is, therefore, only in the position of an individual of that company, who has been recently affected by the circumstances to which I am about to allude, that I beg leave to expose to you the object of the letter which has been addressed to you, and of the quotation of the shares, of which your Journal has been made the medium.

Old men, or old miners, have not always the quality of wine—they do not always become improved by age; the crust of the one is indicative of full and generous qualities, the crustiness of the other is the consequence of the absence of all that was good in the original body, and presents an acidity, which is neither congenial to the taste of the socially inclined, nor desirable, nor pleasant. Being which, your "Old Miner" must be very far gone in his dotage, when he estimates the value of a mining property from the ores which have been worked out and are expected, rather than from the wealth which is seen to be left behind, and yet to be made profitable.

But, Sir, your correspondent, the "Old Miner," has evidently a much deeper motive than you might have considered was indicated by a hasty perusal of his letter. I shall show you that his letter was intended to be the precursor to another act of fraud, which stands most obviously connected therewith, and in which I shall convince you, as a public journalist, that you have been imposed upon by persons to whom you accord the privilege of writing and of quoting in your Journal.

You will perceive the whole front of offence which is complained of by your "Old Miner" lies in the fact that the Wheal Samson Company, if they wish to sell their shares, can command a market at 4l. They are not ambitious of filling your columns with reports, and will not be led into further correspondence that is needful for conveying information to their absent shareholders. They did so in this instance, in consequence of a kind intimation from your office that the columns of your Journal were open to all correspondents who felt inclined to use, and not to abuse, the privileges of such public record. They believe that legitimate mining reporting, and quotation of prices are properly provided for by such system in its integrity; but they consider that such had better be abandoned by all companies who are desirous of conducting their business in a respectable manner, if they are to be tampered with by "Old Miners" without a name, and without knowledge; and also by share-jobbers, without principle, who are found to be reporting and quoting in collusion with each other.

You will perceive your "Old Miner" does not infer that he is in possession of facts of Wheal Samson, or of that district, which go to show that it is not a fair and valuable field of adventure; he only asserts at the price of 4l. for its shares, forgetful that there are other mines (which I have no doubt are faithfully represented) where the shares are at 20l., where no ores have been returned, and where

the operations and the discoveries do not extend to one-tenth part of those at Wheal Samson, and that hundreds of instances could be adduced, if it were worth while, to answer so foolish a statement. Your "Old Miner" then ridicules the idea of a profit being derived from the sale of mundic. He forgets the old mining adage, that "mundic rides a good horse," and that a course of such, if obtained upon the back, or in advance of a course of ore, is both a profitable feature and a favourable indication. In such manner only do the Wheal Samson Company calculate upon, or speak of, the mundic into which they are now driving. They are driving to intersect certain lodes, and if, in doing such preliminary operations of the mine they can return such quantities of mundic as will pay cost and return a profit, it is placing the mine in a very enviable position.

Your "Old Miner" then says "there never has been a dollar's worth of ore sold from such property." If the "Old Miner" has known anything of the property about which he prunes to write (for whose edification I know not, except yours, Mr. Editor, of which I give you joy), he would have known that, prior to the present resumed operations, some tons of rich silver-lead ore had been returned and sold from the mine, and that such had been returned from the upper level very near the surface. Such mis-statement of facts authorises me, as a shareholder, to state circumstances which the company have never thought it worth their while to give publicity to. It is stated to the company—upon the authority of those who extracted and sold such ores—that samples of such were worth 3s. 6d. an ounce, as they came from the mine, and that somewhere about a ton and a half was sold at the rate of 1700l. per ton. These are statements which have been made to the company.

Their own experience extends to having tested ores from the branches and the back of such lode up to 875 ozs. of silver, in the ton of matrix, which would have given at least 2000 ozs. to the ton of metal; and, having an opportunity of driving a level from the sea beach, which must intersect such lode at the depth of from 60 to 70 fms from the surface, they prefer the ultimate result of such deep level to prosecuting the more superficial operations, although the before-named splendid results would, in all probability, again accrue therefrom. They are now conducting such deeper level—they do not wish to part with their shares; this appears to annoy certain parties who have none; they are now forced to name their proceedings, and I only beg to observe, if such a mode of mining does not obtain the approval of your correspondent, I am sorry for him. He has no interest in the mine; he is not asked to purchase such; he had better attend to his own affairs; and, however antiquated he might be, he had better go to school, and confess that it is never too late to learn.

But now comes the animus of this affair. The company received a letter about three weeks ago, saying it was the intention of a certain broker to alter the quotation of the Wheal Samson shares, upon the plea that he had shares which he could sell at from 30s. to 35s. A shareholder, who had already invested some hundreds in the company, was desirous of increasing his interest; he, therefore, waited on that broker, and told him he was ready to buy any number, from one share to 200, and he left his address at the offices of the company. The share broker promised to send such shares, but no such shares were sent, and no shares passed through the company's books as transferred, except at 4l.; and yet, at that very time, the quotations in your Journal were altered from 4l. to 1l. 10s.; that quotation was a fraud upon you, upon the company, and upon the public. On Saturday last that same broker called at the office of the Wheal Samson Company, and said he had 25 shares in Wheal Samson, which he would sell at 3l. 10s. per share; a shareholder immediately undertook to purchase such 25 shares at the broker's price; he exchanged a bought and sold note with him, the shares were to be delivered on Monday last; they have not been, and cannot be, delivered: that broker has not a share in his possession, and being a defaulter, the 25 shares have been bought in against him, at the market price of 4l.

There is no need to say more upon the subject at present.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANIES—FREMONT LEASES.

Sir,—As Colonel Fremont has arrived in London, but has not yet recovered from the effects of a long and unusually stormy passage across the Atlantic, the impatient anxiety of all interested immediately in the Mariposa district and generally in Californian gold mining operations, must be supported for a few days more, until the auriferous colonel shall be able to make some satisfactory public statement.

As the matter has assumed a grave importance in the public mind, anything in the shape of reliable information, however slender, will in the meantime be acceptable to your readers. I believe I may assume, from what has transpired since Colonel Fremont arrived, that—

1. The statements about the alleged sale to Sargent and others is untrue. No such sale has been made; nor will any ratification by him of any unauthorised agreement be made.

2. That the statement made to a somewhat similar effect by persons in connection with the Agua Fria Company is also untrue.

3. That all the acts of the Hon. David Hoffman, as the attorney of Colonel Fremont, in connection with the mining property, the leases granted to the various companies, English, French, and Belgian, are approved by Col. Fremont.

4. That Colonel Fremont is prepared to ratify and confirm the leases of the Golden Mountain, the Quartz Rock, and other companies already formed and generated under the auspices of Mr. Hoffman, and also those which are not yet before the public, but which have leases conditionally, and pledged by Mr. Hoffman.

5. That the other companies formed here by unauthorised parties, or having only "forfeited" leases (of which due notice was given by Colonel Fremont's attorney here), are not, nor will they be, recognised by Colonel Fremont; and that all leases "forfeitable" from non-performance of the contractors' part will be notified as forfeited.

6. That it is believed to be the intention of Colonel Fremont not to grant any more leases in England.

7. That Colonel Fremont has adopted, under advice, a course in respect to the question of his own title to the Mariposa, which will prove highly satisfactory to all who are legitimately interested in the matter, and put an end at once to all doubt or difficulty (if any such has ever existed in the minds of those who are able to judge, and have dispassionately considered the question).

I have thought it useful to say thus much, although it is unauthorised; and as I am neither a lessee, director, solicitor, broker, or agent, in connection with any of the companies, or in any gold mining schemes whatever, nor am I connected with Colonel Fremont, Messrs. Hoffman, Sargent, Dunan, Green, or any other party; but, as a shareholder in several of the bona fide companies, I am anxious that the facts should be plainly stated, the public mind set at ease, and honesty and truth prevail.

Californian affairs have been much damaged by the conduct of certain persons, in relation to Col. Fremont and his property. And the American character, I fear, has sustained considerable injury at the hands of the same unscrupulous persons; and it has not been for the unsparing good faith of Mr. Hoffman, in the honour and integrity of his principles, his unflinching hostility to the doubtful and suspicious proceedings and conduct of those parties, here and elsewhere, who would have sacrificed the property of Col. Fremont (and had well nigh done so), and his uniform habit of stating only the facts as they were, the high position Col. Fremont will hold in the opinion of the British public would have been sacrificed. Of this, I trust, Colonel Fremont is aware; for I consider it is entirely due to Mr. Hoffman that the Mariposa property has any value at the present time here. And whatever critical references of opinion there may be, in respect to the writings of that gentleman, no one can assail his honest zeal, truthfulness, and unflinching manly courage, in supporting the interests of Col. Fremont against unscrupulous assailants.—C. E.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Salvador House, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 24th inst.,—

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair,

The circular convening the meeting having been read by Mr. P. WATSON, and the financial accounts submitted, ending with December (as published in the Mining Journal of the 13th inst.), the CHAIRMAN read the following report from Capt. Binney, the new agent:—

Callington Mines, March 22.—At the south mine, in the 125, south of the lead lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; the lode in the north and of this level is 1 ft. 4 in. wide, opening good tribute ground. We have about 50 fms. more to drive north to reach the counting-house shaft, which we believe to be opening ground to be taken away at a profit. Judging from the level above, which has been very productive, we shall not take down any lode in the rise over this level before we make a communication to the 112. In the 112 and south the lode is 1 foot 6 in. wide, saving work. In the 100 and south the lode is 1 foot wide, and will produce 6 cwt. of lead ore per fm. We have set a rise in the back, over the 70 fm. level, on the lead lode; this back is up above the 70 fm. level 20 fms. towards the 40, so that we have not more than 10 fathoms to rise to make a communication with the 40 and south; our object is to ventilate the 40 end, which is now idle for want of air. We have a great deal of ground open, which will be made available when ventilated by the rise, and we shall hasten it on, in order to set some tribute pitches. On Johnson's lode the 50 end is driven 11 fms. west of the lead lode; we have a pitch in the back of this level, working by two men, at 18s. 4d. in the 1l. The lode in the present end is 20 in. wide, and will produce 14 tons of copper ore per fm.; ground very favourable for driving; we have set it at 2l. 15s. per fm. in a beautiful light-blue slate stratum, very strongly mineralised. We would recommend a continuation of this end, as there is such a length of ground improved. At Kelly Bray we are getting on very well in raising and cutting down the shaft; we want to get this shaft to the 70 with all possible speed, as we have a good lode in the bottom. The sinking of this shaft is of the greatest importance to lay open tribute ground; the 70 back stopes are very productive; the lode in the 70 end, driving east, is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fathom; we cut a cross-course in this end last month, which made a great improvement in the lode. The end driving west in this level on the south of Kelly Bray lode, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; in fact, the lodes at Kelly Bray, at present, are very productive, and in a prosperous condition. We have four men working in the bottom of the 90 fathom level on tribute, at 3s. 6d. in 1l., west of the lead lode, who raised 18 tons of copper ore during the last two months, and we expect a greater quantity the next two months. At the north mine, the end driving west in the 20 fm. level, on No. 1 lode, is looking very promising; in driving west a few fms. further we expect to cut a cross-course, which is seen in the adit level; these cross-courses make, in general, an improvement on the lodes in this mine. The north engine is idle, we have removed the boiler from this engine to the south, and have connected both the boilers. The engine is working very well, and will keep the water at 54 strokes per minute. We sampled a parcel of lead ore on the 20th inst., computed 34 tons. We have 25 tons of copper ore at the surface for the next sampler. I hope we shall get on more comfortably for the future, and no exertion shall be wanting on our part to fully develop the mine. We have 79 men working on tribute (lead and copper), and 62 on tutwork.

Mr. MACKAY inquired as to the value of the copper ore, and what rate of tribute thereon they were now paying?

Mr. STATIONERY stated that the last 44 tons sold at 3l. 19s. per ton, realising 173l., the cost at Kelly Bray for one month being 97l. 13s. 1d.; this ore did not

per ton. In the 80, west of said shaft, the lode is 6 in wide, producing good work copper ore. The tribute pitches in Lamb and Wheel Kitty, part of these mines, are looking well for copper ore, and those on Unity side are still looking well for tin.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 114 fms. under the surface and we shall commence driving the cross-cut to intersect the lode on Monday next. The

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.
The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending Mar 30 was 17,269.—Amount of money, £71 19s. 1d.

BRIEF PATENTS.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. Froggatt, Manchester, for a certain improvement or improvements in the process of decorative painting, which are applicable to rooms, halls, carriages, furniture, and other purposes to which decorative painting has or may be applied.

J. M. Dorrill, Walsingham Foundry, Johnstone, Renfrew, North Britain, for improvements in cutting wood and other substances, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein, and in the application of power to the same parts of which improvements are applicable for the transmission of power generally.

W. W. Richards, Birmingham, for certain improvements in fire-arms, and in the means used for discharging the same, also improvements in projectiles.

W. Symington, Trafalgar-place, West Hackney-road; C. Finlayson, Manchester; and J. Reid, of the same place, for improvements in flues, and in heating air, and in evaporating certain fluids by heated air.

J. D. Brady, Esq., Cambridge terrace, for improvements in helmets, cartridge-boxes, and other military accoutrements.

E. Morewood and G. Rogers, both of Enfield, for improvements in shaping, coating, and applying sheet metal to building purposes.

J. Macintosh, Berners-street, for improvements in ordnance and fire-arms, and in balls and shells.

A. M. Tardy de Montravel, Paris, France, for certain improvements in obtaining motive-power, and the machinery employed therein.

I. Brooks, Birmingham; and W. L. Jones, Birmingham, for certain improvements in stores, and other apparatus for heating.

W. W. Collins, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, for certain improvements in the manufacture of steel.

W. Cole, Birkenhead, Chester; and A. Holt, Liverpool, Lancaster, for an improved method of preventing and removing the deposit of sand, mud, or silt, in tidal rivers in certain cases, and also in harbours, docks, basins, cuts, or other channels, communicating with the sea through tidal rivers, or otherwise, the same being applicable in certain cases to other rivers or moving waters.

J. and R. White, Coventry, in the Isle of Wight, for improvements in ship-building.

W. H. Hulseberg, Mile-end, for certain improvements in the treatment of wool, hair, feathers, fur, and other fibrous substances, and in machinery or apparatus for the same.

W. Archer, Hampton-Court, for an improved mode or modes of preventing accidents on railways.

T. Bell, Don Alkali Works, South Shields, for improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

W. Piddling, Strand, for improvements in the construction of vehicles used on railways, or on ordinary roads.

E. H. Bental, Heybridge, Essex, for improvements in the construction of ploughs.

J. Smith, Bileston, Stafford, for improvements in locomotive and other steam-engines.

R. Harris, Long-acre, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for cutting and shaping cork.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

T. Lepetit, College-yard, Worcester, glove-binding.—J. Schloss, Friday-street, bricket.—H. and B. Schloss, Paris, vulcan portie cigar.—J. Kimberley, Birmingham, tenoning or tenancing chisel.—F. Stemmer, Strand, facials fastening for trousers and garments.—S. Ellithorn and J. Shaw, Preston, tuning key.—C. and J. Clark, Street, Somerset, elastic gusset for boots.—J. Roberts and W. Winter, Cotton-hill, Nottingham, glove fastening.—G. Mullin, Glen-house, Guildford, ring-stone for grinding grain.—J. W. and D. Allen, West Strand, elongating portable iron chair.—J. Macintosh, Glasgow, self-acting balance-seat for carriages.—T. Whitehead, Leeds; and S. Smith, Keighley, dead spindle.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

H. Maling, Esq., Home-office, elevation sight for ball shooting.—E. Williams, Manchester, self-acting spring trap.—Kerby and Son, Oxford street, envelope for books and other articles.—E. Warren, Bloomfield terrace, Hyde-park, pipe and cigar cane.—G. P. Cooper, Suffolk-street, Fall call, elliptic shirt collar.—L. Schmittlerner, Agar-street, Strand, breech of a rifle barrel; rifle bullet or projectile; and form of rifle groove.—Chubb and Sons, St. Paul's-churchyard, segmental guard for lock.—J. Brinaton, Portchester, union fire-irons.—*Mechanics Magazine.*

THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM"—IMPORTANT DECISION.

EXETER ASSIZES—MARCH 22.

NORTHLEY AND ANOTHER v. JOHNSON.—This was an action tried before Mr. Justice Erle, for the sum of £21, for materials supplied to a mine in which the defendant was a shareholder. Mr. Crowder, Q.C., and Mr. Kingston were for the plaintiffs; Mr. Slade, Q.C., and Mr. Lopes for the defendant. The delivery of the goods was not disputed, the main question being whether the defendant had terminated his connection with the mine prior to this debt being contracted. Several letters from the defendant, showing payment of calls, and on other matters relating to the mine, were read, and it was given in evidence that defendant attended a meeting of shareholders convened at the pursor's house, at which only three shareholders were present, when the cost-book containing a list of shareholders and accounts, was produced, and a call of 5s. per share agreed to. It appeared that defendant was an original allottee when the mine was commenced in 1847; that he never signed any book, but paid several calls, and in 1849, in consequence of disputes among the shareholders, he wished to retire from the concern, and arranged to sell his shares to the then pursor for the amount of liabilities then due, but refused to give any transfer at the time, alleging that as he had never signed anything, he had not made himself legally liable for any debts, and just then he had rather not put his hand to paper. The pursor believing that this arrangement would be carried out, and a transfer given, in his balance sheet presented to the next two-monthly meeting, occurring a few days afterwards, debited himself with the amount of calls due on those shares, and made a pencil memorandum in the cost-book. Upon hearing, however, from other shareholders that Mr. Johnson had represented his shares as relinquished upon the Cost-book System in favour of the company, several letters were written requesting an explanation of this contradictory statement. Mr. Diamond not considering the reply at all satisfactory, and having retired from the pursorship, wrote a letter to his successor, informing him that he had no title to Mr. Johnson's shares, and as the 5s. call was given credit for under a wrong conviction, requested that the error might be corrected, and to be reimbursed the amount—viz.: 16l.

The defendant himself gave evidence, and said that in August, 1849, having received an offer from Mr. Diamond to take his shares off his hand for the liabilities then due, he verbally accepted the offer; that he never gave any transfer or written notice of any kind, but verbally gave up his shares upon the same tenure as he held them.

A great number of pursors of known respectability and experience in the management of mines conducted under the Cost-book System were called, and agreed, that after a person became a shareholder in a mine he could only get rid of the liability by transferring the shares to another party, or by relinquishing them to the company upon payment of an equitable proportion of the liabilities incurred up to that time. In either case it must be done in writing, and the notice entered in the cost-book by the pursor.

The learned judge said no number of witnesses would alter his view of the matter, and in briefly summing up, told the jury if one person verbally agreed to sell, and another person verbally agreed to buy, that was a contract between them, and that a partner by giving verbal notice to the company that he retired from the concern would release him from any further liability. If the defendant had done either of these things he would find a verdict for the defendant; and if not, then for the plaintiffs. The jury found for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' attorneys have intimated that they will move for a new trial.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

TREKERRY AND ADJACENT MINES.—It is now tolerably certain that Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of London, will become the lessees of this valuable mining property, who are prepared with ample capital to work it effectually. The cause of delay in obtaining the leases was the difficulty of securing the term they desired (40 years). Messrs. Winterbottom and Co., who applied subsequently to Messrs. Taylor for the leases, are also prepared to work the mines in the event of Messrs. Taylor and Co. failing to do so. From all accounts which we have received, we gather that no doubt exists of a good return for the required outlay.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—Having recently been in Tavistock, I made some enquiries about this mine, when some parties spoke a little in favour of it, and others very slightly. As I could obtain no satisfactory information, I determined to judge for myself, and accordingly repaired at once to the spot: I was astonished at the production of such mineral wealth only a few feet below the surface. Large blocks of rich ore, from 7 lbs. to 3 tons weight, have been raised, and only waiting the dressing machinery to render them fit for market. I was the more surprised, as many parties had asserted it was not a regular lode, and many objections have been started as to the probable continuance of a more casual bunch. There, however, is the lode, 10 feet wide, laid open for many fathoms, and which very much resembles the Great Cinnis lode, and my opinion is, in accordance with that of all agents who have inspected it, that large and rich deposits will be obtained in depth.

There was a meeting of the parties interested in the winding up of the Wheal Providence (South Sydenham) yesterday, before Master Blunt, for the purpose of appointing the official manager. On behalf of Mr. Charles Duncan, who was represented by counsel, Mr. Ainger was proposed. Mr. Phillips, on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Huckle, proposed another gentleman; and Mr. Thomas Harvey proposed Mr. Quilter, of the eminent firm of Quilter and Ball, accountants. After hearing the arguments in support of the respective nominations, the Master decided on appointing Mr. Quilter, as, irrespective of other considerations, Mr. Harvey held 800 shares, being double the number held by the other parties, which clearly entitled him to the nomination.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 133; sold, 59.

WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 74; sold, 52.

FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 177; sold, 66.

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, March 26, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.	per ton	per ton
Bar, bolt, & square, London	45	15 0-0 0
Nail rods	5	15 0-0 0
Hoops	6	12 6-6 17 6
Sheets (singles)	7	2 6-7 10
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4	5 0-4 7 6
Refined metal, Wales	3	0 0-3 8
Do. anthracite	3	10 0
Pigs in Wales	2	10 0
Do. do. forge	2	3-2 10
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	1	16 0-1 16 6
Blowitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport	3	5 0
Do. do. for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4	10 0
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow	2	10 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3	10-3 15
Staffordshire bars at the works	5	0
Rails (Staffordshire)	5	0-5 5 0
Chairs (Clyde)	4	0 0
FOREIGN IRON.	per ton	per ton
Swedish	11	5-11 10
CCND	17	0 0
PSI	17	0 0
Gouffier	17	0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	5	10 0
FOREIGN STEEL.	per ton	per ton
Swedish keg	15	0 0
Ditto faggot	15	0 0
ENGLISH COPPER.	per ton	per ton
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	9	10 0
Tough cake	10	0 0
ENGLISH LEAD.	per ton	per ton
Pig	16	10 0
Sheet	17	10 0
Pipe	18	0 0
Red lead	19	10 0
White ditto	20	0 0
Patent shot	21	0 0
FOREIGN LEAD.	per ton	per ton
Spanish, in bond	16	0 0
ENGLISH TIN.	per cwt.	per cwt.
Block	4	7 0
Bar	4	0 0
Refined	4	12 0
FOREIGN TIN.	per cwt.	per cwt.
Banco, H. C.	3	19 6
Straits	3	18 0
TIN-PLATES.	per box	per box
10 Coke	1	2 6-1 3
10 Charcoal	1	6 6-1 8
IX ditto	1	13 0-1 14
SPELTER.	per ton	per ton
Plates, warehouse	14	5 0
Ditto, to arrive	14	5 0
ZINC.	per ton	per ton
English sheet	20	0 0
Quicksilver	3	2d.

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; e, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, net cash; l, 6 months, or 3 per cent. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; o, ditto; p, 1½ p. c. dis.; q, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; r, ditto; s, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; t, ditto; u, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; v, ditto; w, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; x, ditto; y, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; z, ditto.

The IRON MARKET has shown a more improved appearance this week, and more inquiry for manufactured iron has been evident; prices, however, remain unaltered. SCOTCH PIG has been quiet, with prices firm at the quotations, 36s., mixed Nos., g. m. b. BARS AND RAILS have been in better request, especially the latter, for which large orders are expected. STAFFORDSHIRE IRON in moderate demand for shipment. SPELTER, without sales, market easy at 14l. 5s. per ton. COPPER still very firm, but without change in prices. TIN DOLLARS. East India is without much demand; Straits have been sold at 73s.; Banca easy, at 75s. 6d. to 80s. LEAD has improved 5s. to 10s. per ton, owing to a sudden influx of orders. TIN-PLATES—No alteration.

BIRMINGHAM, MARCH 26.—The usual meeting preliminary to the general quarterly meetings of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire and Shropshire, was held yesterday. The trade of the district was represented to be in a languid state, but it was nevertheless resolved to maintain the prices of last quarter.

MINES.—There has been more animation in the market for all descriptions of shares this week, with an upward tendency as regards price. South Tolgus and Mary Ann have sold at an improved rate. Alfred Consols, Merilyn, West Providence, Bedford United, South Caradon, Tamar Consols, Tincroft, and Wellington, maintain the price quoted, and a good business doing in them. West Alfred Consols have been much enquired for, the price having advanced from 12½ to 20½. Henneock's from 9 to 10, Crebhor from 10 to 13 and 14, North Robert from 2 to 3½. East Russell from 2½ to 3½. West Ding Dong from 5½ to 6½. In South Tamar, Cubert, Trevelyan, Robins, Pembroke and East Cinnis, a great many shares have changed hands during the week.

In the Bullion Market, Mexican and South American dollars, buyers at 4s. 10½l. per oz. Bar Gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. American gold coin, 76s. 3d. per oz. Platina, 16s. per oz. Quicksilver in bond, 3s. per lb.

In the Metal Market, Copper remains firm and in considerable demand, without change in price. In Tin, some parcels of Straits have gone off at lower rates, and Banca at 79l. 10s.; British has been dull of sale, and Tin-plates remain stationary. The demand for Lead has been considerably on the increase, causing an advance of from 5s. to 10s. per ton.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 2895 tons, amounting to 15,191l. 1s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 7½. 112l. 16s. The corresponding sale last month was 2184 tons, produce 6½. 112l. 4s., being an advance of 1l. 5s. per ton.

Bryn Arian Mine sold 20 tons of lead ore, at 11l. 13s. 6d. per ton. Tamar Consols have sold 71 tons of silver-lead ore, at 18l. 11s. 6d. per ton, to the Tamar Smelting Company.

Trelawny Mine sold 60 tons of silver-lead ore, at 18l. 7s. 6d. per ton. Large sales of lead have been made during the week at Stockton, and at Newcastle.

The arrivals at Swansea include—420 tons of copper ore from Cuba; 127 tons of copper ore from Algeria; and 101 tons 3 cwt. of spelter from Hamburg.

The directors of the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, at their weekly board meeting, held yesterday, declared a dividend of 7168l., being 7l. per share, from net profits arising from sales of copper ores sampled for the months of Nov. and Dec. last. After payment of the same, there remains in hand a balance of 21,540l. 2s. 3d. in cash, ore bills not yet at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At Alfred Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, Jan. and Feb., 4977l. 16s. 9d.; debts received, 12l. 15s. 10d.; 4979l. 12s. 7d.—Lord's dues, 276l. 10s. 10d.; labour cost, Dec., 480l. 7s. 1d.; Jan., 566l. 4s. 6d.; subsist., &c., 644l. 4s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 382l. 1s. 9d.; new sets for 21 years, 135l. 9s.; leaves balance of profit, 3074l. 14s. 6d.; add balance in hand from last account, 303l. 18s. 1d.; makes 3378l. 12s. 7d.—Deduct dividend, 3072l.; leaves balance to next account, 306l. 12s. 7d. A dividend of 12s. per share was made. The salary of the pursor was increased to 10l. 10s. per month, and Capt. White announced they should be enabled to pay a dividend of 16s. per share at the next meeting.

At Wheal Spear Consols quarterly meeting, on the 13th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 555l. 14s.; black tin sold (highest price 54l. 10s.), 1905l. 1s.—2460l. 15s.—Labour cost three months, end Dec., 1080l. 4s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 252l. 19s. 5d.; stamps' rent, rates, &c., 40l. 7s. 1d.; dividend, 512l.; leaving a balance to the next account of 575l. 4s. 4d. The 140, 128, 116, 104, 90, 70, 60, and 40 fm. levels, east and west on the course of the lodes, have been driven in tin ground, and the mine continues to look well. At surface, there is just about the same quantity of tin as last quarter. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared.

At Pembroke and East Cinnis Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed an expenditure since the meeting in June of 5447l. 14s. 4d., leaving a balance in hand, after all liabilities are paid, of 7337l. 6s. 8d. All the shares are taken up, and the party present evinced a full determination of vigorously prosecuting the concern at deeper levels. Two powerful pumping engines are at work, a 70 and 80-inch, and were doing excellent duty. The first steam-whim is expected to go to work this day; the second, and crusher, in about a month hence. In Truscott's shaft they have dropped the lift 4 fms. deeper, and hope to get on faster for the future. A pitch at Longmore, in the bottom of the 17, is looking well, the men breaking about 10 tons of ore per month, and have nearly 40 tons at surface. The ground driven through, according to Captain John Lyle's report, will produce from 150 to 200 tons of ore, and when they have reached the 60 and 70 fm. levels, and have them cleared so as to drive the ends, the samplings are expected to be large and regular. [A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.]

At United Mines (Gwennap) bi-monthly meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts showed—Labour cost for January and February, 2898l. 8s.; tribute balances, 1348l. 12s.; merchant's bills, 1934l. 18s. 10d.; lords' dues, 124l. 2s. 6d.; 6306l. 1s. 4d.—Copper ore sold, 5679l. 6s. 10d.; tin ore, 278l. 12s. 4d.; sundry receipts, 1392l. 6s.; shows loss, 167l. 18s. 8d.; which deducted from balance in hand, 1693l. 14s. 8d.; leaves balance to next account, 1525l. 16s. It was resolved that the proportion of Poldice water charge to be paid for the next four months be 7½-20ths.

At the Coed Mawr Pool bi-monthly meeting, on Saturday, at the offices, in the Adelphi, the pursor's account showed a balance in hand, including the produce of 31 tons 13 cwt. of lead (324l. 8s. 9d.) of 735l. 9s. 2d. The expenditure during the two months; including charge for crushing machine, was 513l. 2s. 11d., leaving a balance in hand of 222l. 6s. 3d. at the close of last month. The report stated that 20 tons of ore raised since the last return, were being shipped for Holywell. The quantity would have been larger, but the heavy rain and severe frost, attended by an accident to the embankment of the No. 1 water-wheel reservoir, had caused some delay. In Jones's sink, especially, instead of raising lead, the men had

been chiefly employed in sinking to communicate with the 15 fm. level, to let out the water, and open free ventilation, to facilitate the future operations. The embankment had been repaired, and with a fresh supply of water the whole of the works would be again in full activity. Continued and increasing supplies of produce are insured beyond all doubt. Captain Jones's last monthly report states that the lode in the No. 1 shaft, south from the cross-cut, is found to be from 3 to 4 ft. wide, with a regular course of lead, from 8 to 10 in. in width. That lead is also found east and west of the cross-course opening upon the No. 3 lode, and that in Jones's sink, which is now 22 yards deep, it is 4 to 8 in. wide. The shareholders may, therefore, look to early dividends and future results with confidence.

At West Alfred Consols bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 882l. 4s.; labour cost, December, 389l. 13s. 11d.; January, 349l. 19s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 333l. 12s. 8d.—1955l. 9s. 11d.—Copper ore sold, less dues, 185l. 4s. 9d.; call in January, 1024l.; leaving balance to next account, 746l. 5s. 2d. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At East Wheal Crofty meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Mine costs for Jan. and Feb., 1612l. 1s. 3d.—Balance end of Dec., 155l. 4s. 7d.; ores sold in February and March, 1108l. 12s. 8d.; discount on ore bills, 11l. 8s. 1d.; debts received, 12l. 0s. 2d.; leaving balance against adventurers, 324l. 15s. 9d.

At Devon and Courtenay Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 16th inst., the accounts showed—Jan. and Feb. cost, 381l. 7s. 10d.; rope and timber, 145l. 15s. 7d.; castings, candles, leather, &c., 156l. 15s. 3d.; compensation for land for water-course, 40l. 6s. 8d.—724l. 5s. 4d.—By balance last meeting, 103l. 9s. 6d.; shares restored, 46l. 8d.; call in Jan., 415l. 10d.; leaving balance to next account, 158l. 17s. 10d. The following shares were duly forfeited for non-payment of calls: Messrs. Burnhill's, 8; Niel's 40; Hall's, 50; Boxhill's, 15; Shaw's, 10; Wright's, 75; and Jehu Hitchins's, 34; in all, 232. The register now showing the number of shares to be 3923, a call upon which was made of 3s. per share. Capt. Richard Rickard having gone out as agent to the Australian Gold Mining Company, Capt. Thomas Bowden was appointed to succeed him. There are on the floors about 20 tons of dressed and undressed ore, worth about 120l. The machinery and pitwork are in good working condition. [The report will be found among the British Mines.]

At North Trelawny Mine (Quithock) bi-monthly meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Balance in hand Nov. last, 55l. 5s. 10d.—Dec. cost, 11l. 19s. 2d.; Jan., 20l. 1s.; leaving balance to next account, 23l. 5s. 8d. It was resolved to give 14 days, from the day of meeting, for payment of arrears due on call, after which they would be brought before the Vice-Warden's Court for the recovery thereof. During the two months, they have driven north on the lode 6 fms.; it is composed of gossan, horn-spar, mundic, and lead; and they have sunk 7 ft. below. The counter lode has been driven east 5 fathoms, and is composed of the same materials, but being only a few fms. from surface, they propose extending it into the hill, in which are several north and south lodes.

At the Callington Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the financial statement, published in the Journal of the 13th inst., was passed and allowed. Mr. J. Field was re-elected as one of the directors, and Messrs. Mackey and Hammond as auditors. In consequence of Mr. Johnson being detained at the Exeter Assizes, no report from him had been received, therefore the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, the 22d April.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders in the Holmbush Mine, on Wednesday, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed; the statements of the accounts for the past year, duly audited, were allowed, and elaborate reports from Capt. Lean and Jewell were read, giving a detailed statement of the progress of the operations during the past 12 months, the whole of which has appeared in the weekly reports published in the Mining Journal. The copper lodes generally appear to be productive, except the 100 east, which is at present poor, the pitches are looking well, and the men getting good wages. The lead lode at the 132 north and south is very large, having a branch of the cross-course in connection with it, and they are driving by six men to reach the fine quartz, which was seen in the 120, where large stones of lead were found. There are 90 tuftwork men and 46 tributaries at work in the mine, besides surface labourers. They expected to sample 310 tons of copper ore at Calstock Quay yesterday, the assays of which would be immediately forwarded. The retiring directors, Messrs. Chippendale and Hackett, were re-elected; also the retiring auditor, Mr. Charles Warton. Thanks were voted to the directors and Captain Lean, and the meeting terminated;—after which, at a special general meeting held for that purpose, it was resolved that all granting of certificates of transfer shall henceforth be done away with.

At Wheal Stanley meeting, on Friday, the accounts for four months ending February, showed—Balance from last account, 142l. 0s. 5d.; costs and merchants' bills, 182l. 19s. 2d.—324l. 19s. 7d.—By ores sold (less dues), 25l. 18s. 10d.; call in November, 247l.; leaving balance against adventurers, 52l. 0s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At Wheal Vanton bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday last, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 198l. 10s. 9d.; calls received, 318l. 10s.—517l. 0s. 9d.—Labour cost, Dec., 144l. 9s. 4d.; Jan., 158l. 16s. 2d.; July and Aug. merchants' bills, 66l. 5s. 9d.; leaving balance to next account, 147l. 9s. 6d.; add arrears of calls due, 52l. 10s.; makes 199l. 19s. 6d.—The liabilities are: Feb. labour cost, 132l. 0s. 8d.; merchants' bills from Sept. to end Feb., 194l. 9s. 11d.—326l. 10s. 7d.; showing an excess over assets of 126l. 11s. 1d. A call of 5s. per share was made. They have about 2 feet further to drive the 49 to cut the lode. In the south end in the 40 the lode is here, and a great increase of water issuing out; soon after it is cut they will begin to sink another lift, hoping to get down speedily to the 60 which is below, where the Trelawny North Mine made much ore, and from the similarity of the strata, and strong resemblance of the lode, they expect the same good results.

At the Wheal Catherine meeting on Thursday, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 157l. 3s. 2d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. A report from Captains Henry and John Taylor was read, stating that the adit level had been driven 15 fms. south, and had intersected an east and west lode, and driven on it 20 fms. west and 10 fms. east; 6 to 18 in. wide—floukan, spar, gossan, and mundic. About 6 ft. behind the eastern end a north and south lode had been cut, 3 to 4 ft. wide—spar, mundic, gossan, and stones of lead. The shaft is down 12 fms., where a cross cut has been driven out, and wants about 2 fms. to reach the lode. At 4 ft. from shaft a lode has been cut 20 in. wide—spar, mundic, floukan, and good stones of lead. A lode in the winge sinking in the adit has a kindly appearance, as also have the lodes in the sett generally.

At the Appledore Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 132l. 7s. 1d.; labour cost, four months to end February, 314l. 7s. 4d.; merchant's bills, 174l. 5s. 7d.—621l.—Call, 384l.; leaving balance against adventurers, 237l. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. A report from Captain W. Lean (of Holmbush) was read, stating that the sett was one mile square, in which are several lodes, the principal one being 15 in. wide at the 20 fm. level, congenial for lead. It is recommended to sink the present shaft, which is 27 fms. deep, to a 36 fm. level, before again cross-cutting to the lode, at which the lode will probably present new features, and which can be done at little expense. Captain Lean calculates that a 22-in. cylinder engine would carry the shaft down to a 60 fm. level.

At Bridford Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday last, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 108l. 0s. 7d. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At Bell and Lanarth United Mines quarterly meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 133l. 0s. 2d.; labour cost for three months ending Jan., 306l. 11s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 63l. 9s. 9d.—503l. 1s. 2d.—Calls on 508 shares, 387l. 7s.; leaving balance to next account, 115l. 14s. 2d.; add February cost, 116l. 10s. 3d.; leaves a balance against the adventurers of 232l. 4s. 5d. A call of 9s. 1d. per share was made to discharge the same, and legal steps are to be immediately taken for the recovery of the unpaid calls. Boundary shaft is down 5½ fathoms below adit; the north part of the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, prian, and gossan—no north wall; for the last 2 fms. sinking they have had a granite horse, 4 ft. wide. The south branch is 15 inches wide, some rich stones of grey ore among it; they expect a bunch of ore in sinking. In the adit west, on the south part, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with mundic, peach, and stones of ore; north, 8 ft., and cut into the capels of the north lode, producing rich stones of tin. Bell engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 24, and they expect a rich bunch of ore in the 12.

At Berriow Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday last, the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 19l. 4s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made.

At Wheal Williams meeting, on the 18th instant, the accounts to end of December were passed, showing a balance in hand of 6l., and a call of 4s. per share was made.

At Tregorden Mine meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 451*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*.; labour cost, Dec., 135*l*. 15*s*. 8*d*.; Jan., 144*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*.; merchants' bills, 76*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*.; lord's dues, 14*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.—823*l*. 1*s*.—Calls, 136*l*.; silver-lead ore sold, 129*l*. 5*s*.; leaves balance to next account, 557*l*. 16*s*.; which, with Feb. cost and liabilities, 243*l*. 12*s*. 4*d*., makes 801*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*.—The assets are: Calls in arrears, 88*l*.; mounds unsold, 77*l*.; leaving a balance against the adventurers, 636*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. The relinquishment of 47 shares (224*ths*) was received, and a call of 3*d*. per share (177*ths*) made. The pursuer was instructed to take immediate steps to recover the amount of calls in arrears. All outwork operations are suspended, and a special general meeting was to be held on Wednesday last, to decide as to future proceedings. Captain Phillips's report is of a very gloomy character: the only chance appears to be to sink the mine below the 50 fm. level, which requires time and money.

At the Calstock Consols meeting, on Wednesday last, a call of 1*s*. per share was made.

At Tincroft Mine, they have ready for sale on Thursday next 757 tons of copper, the produce of one month. The prospects are exceedingly good, not only for that metal, but tin also, as will be found by the report.

At Nancekuke Mine, they sampled, on Tuesday last, 60 tons of silver-lead ore. The adit level, south of the lode, is very kindly for 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of lead ore. The 23 south is turning out 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; the 12 north, 2½ cwt. Both north and south ends in the 10 are opening good tribute ground.

At Wheal Unity Consols, they made a good sampling of copper ore for sale on the 8th April. In a fortnight the 24-inch steam stamps will go to work with 24 heads, adapted for 36, and will enable them to dress larger quantities of tin, having a vast quantity of tin ground laid open. Kitty engine-shaft is cleared to the bottom, 3 fms. below the 50, and the shaft resumed, so as to reach the 60 without delay. This mine seems to be opening well downwards.

Wheal Crebor continues to improve, the 12 fm. level under adit being worth upwards of 40*l*. per fm., and the pitch in the bottom of the adit has become richer; other parts of the mine are also improved. There are from 10 to 20 tributaries, who will raise a good quantity of ore, so that the April sampling may be expected to be considerable, both in quantity and quality. The shares are still advancing, being in demand at about 14*l*. per share, and, from appearances, likely to go much higher.

Wheal Guskis has much improved during the last week, in the 10 fm level west especially.

The prospects at East Russell are represented as splendid, and it is believed that very successful results are not far distant. Capt. Lean is now in town, and speaks in the strongest terms of this concern. There has been a good deal of inquiry for the shares this week, which have advanced.

At Devon Barra Barra, in driving up the slope towards the great deposit of grey ore, another east and west lode has been intersected, about 5 or 6 ft. big, of the finest character, carrying a flock of great power. The slope is progressing rapidly towards the ore, and an engine-shaft will be sunk to the westward of the lode, to intersect it, at about 20 fms. in depth. The water-wheel is nearly completed, and very soon the sinking on the western lodes will be resumed.

At East Wheal Leisure, they expect to be down to the 50 by the end of May. Peter's shaft has almost reached the 10; a strong lode for 6 feet wide. The levels at present are poor.

At Dolaven Mine, the lode (which is 6 ft. wide) has turned to the south, and 2 ft. of it is yielding copper ore enough to pay for working.

At Wheal Robins, some very rich and large stones of yellow copper ore are being raised from the 20 fm. level west, on Watson's lode. We have seen some of the specimens, which are of an exceedingly fine character.

At North Wheal Robert, the lode has not yet been cut in the 30, proving that it is going down more perpendicularly than in the adit further east, a fact which is considered favourable by practical men, a branch or dropper of copper ore has been intersected in the cross-cut, adding greatly to the chances of success. The expectation that a good lode for copper ore will be found, has caused a demand for the shares, which have advanced.

At Great Sheba Mine they have commenced driving west, and are breaking some good stones of silver ore. About 3 fms. have been driven towards the main lode; the water from the end is very powerful, and the strata congenial for metal.

At Kingsett and Bedford Mines the ground in the cross-cut is becoming more mineralised; it contains a quantity of mounds and spar, spotted with copper and lead ore, discharging a quantity of water; the men are working with spirit, in full expectation of cutting the lode productive. The ventilation is now perfect.

At West Wheal Rose, it is Captain Hooper's opinion that they can sink from 10 to 15 fms. deeper without steam, by means of which barrels keeping the water. The eastern end is rather harder for driving, and the intersection of lodes anxiously looked for; it is calculated that it will be within 5 fms. of the two slides coming up from Tyzzer's garden. He further asserts that a 18 or 20-inch cylinder engine would give the mine an effectual trial in depth.

At West Ding Dong, Richards's lode has been met with east of Trevis's, by which it had been hove; they have now a good lode on both sides.

At Boringdon Park, a parcel of ore will be sampled in about a month. A pitch has been set in the bottom of the adit at 10*s*. in 1*l*, and in the end of the 15 east, under adit, a branch of lead 3 in. wide is coming in.

At South Tolgus, the south lode in the 66 east is worth 15*l*. per fm.; in the 42 it is yielding saving work; the north lode west is worth 3*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; Youren's lode in the 42 west 7*l*.; and in the 32 west, 4*l*. 10*s*. per fm. During the week they have not taken down the new lode.

At Wheal Chiverton they have decided on erecting three steam stamps, in order to dress the stuff with greater expedition. The mine is represented to be looking very promising. A call of 10*s*. per share was made.

At Cwmystwith, both ends in Kingside level adit, now opened 6 fms. long, are very good, and Gill's continues its productiveness. In the new day level they have driven 7 fms.

At North Wheal Buller (Redruth), the engine-shaft is sinking below the 70 fm. level, and down 3 fms. 1 ft.; lode from 8 to 18 in. wide on the north part, expecting to be down to the 80 by the end of the month. The 70 east is suspended; west driven about 5½ fathoms, lode large and ore, letting out water. The winze about 3 fathoms beyond is in a good ore lode. The back and bottoms have been stoped eastward for 13 fms. long, from which the sale of ore on the 19th Feb. was made. The 40 has been extended west of the cross-course 6½ fms., through red ground, the last 3 fms. producing some very rich ores; lode 2 ft. wide, of a promising character, worth 15*l*. per fathom—ventilation bad. They have commenced driving the 50 under, and the 30 will be resumed. A promising pitch is working between the 40 and 50, west of Noel's shaft, and the tributaries in the back of the adit are getting wages. A subsequent report announces the mine to be looking much better, a rather important discovery having been made in the 40 west.

At Marke Valley Mine, the lode in the 65 east is saving work; the lode in the bottom stopes is yielding 10 tons of ore per fm.; in the midway level east, 8 tons per fm.; the stopes, No. 1 and 2, each 10 tons per fm.; and the back, 8 tons per fm. A new winze is sinking below the 50, and the lode all saving work.

We understand there has been a great discovery in the old bottoms at the All-y-Crib Mine.

At East Boringdon, the dressing is turning out well. A pitch has been set at 8*s*. in 1*l*. in the 20, and several more will be set in a few days. A parcel of ore will be sampled in about a month.

The shares in Okef Tor Mine are all appropriated. Mr. P. Collam, of Plymouth, is appointed pursuer. The present cost is under 20*l*. per month. There is a probability of opening the copper lode in about six weeks, which, having been opened on the back, will be cut at 45 fms. deep; the gossan generally the surest indication of a rich lode; it is said cannot be surpassed by any mine in the neighbourhood. To develop the property fully, however, an engine will be requisite, after the erection of which it is estimated the cost will be 100*l*. to 120*l*. per month. Considerable activity exists in the shares.

We have pleasure in drawing attention to a detailed report on the position and prospects of Wheal Fanny among our mine reports in today's Journal. This concern appears to be a valuable one. There are several lodes laid open, and found productive at comparatively shallow depths. Capt. Lean writes respecting one of these lodes "that many hundreds of thousands of ground on the Callington and Holmbush lead lode have been taken away by the tributaries, where the lode would not produce more lead than this one;" which Capt. Opie confirms by saying, "as far as the lode has been opened, it shows profitable tribute ground for lead." These lodes will be developed at deeper levels, in a short time, when they may fully be expected to be very productive. The machinery is of the best quality and construction, and the mine is being prosecuted with great vigour.

At the Braich Goch Slate and Slab Quarries, the veins of slate and slab rock on which the operations have been carried on for the last 12 years, run east and west, and have produced, from the 1st Sept. last to the 29th Feb., 93,100 slabs (25,150 of which are duchesses), and 73 tons of slabs, at the cost of 232*l*. 11*s*. 0*d*., including the carriage to shipping port, the value of which is 496*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*.; thus showing a profit of 264*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*.—upwards of 100 per cent. A new vein of slate, running nearly north and south, has recently been discovered; it is traced upwards of half a mile through the property, and appears to be from 20 to 22 yards in width, of a finer grain, colour, and quality than any hitherto discovered on the Aber Corris range. This must prove a great additional benefit to the shareholders. It is most favourably situated for working.

The shareholders in the Dyffrynwm Lead Mines will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made with the landowners, whereby these mines will obtain an additional supply of water from a reservoir now constructing on the hills above them; this will enable them to prosecute their works with much more effect, and to sink to any depth required.

A company has, we understand, been formed for working West Wheal Edward, which set is adjacent to Wheals Arthur and Edward, two promising mines in the vicinity of Calstock.

At Cefn Bruno, the lode in the upper adit west is 5 feet wide, spotted throughout with ore; in the winze it is 6 feet wide, yielding good saving work; the stopes over yielding 15 cwt. of ore per fm.; the 24, about 1½ ton per fm.; the north lode is not yet cut in the 24 fm. level.

At Trebell Consols, the engine-house is up, and the engine nearly fixed in its place. They are about the balance bob, flat-rods, &c., and expecting home the pitwork daily, when a spirited trial will be made on the various promising lodes in the set with all expedition.

We are requested to state that Sir George Hodgkinson's name was inserted in the prospectus of the Great Wheal Agar Mining Company, as a director, without his consent.

Mr. J. Elliott Square, of Plymouth, has been appointed pursuer of the Bottle Hill Mine. Under the management of so competent an official, the affairs of the company are sure to be conducted with system and economy.

Mr. George Begbie, of Coloman-street, has been appointed official manager to conduct the winding-up of the Arigna Iron Company's affairs.

During the week shares have changed hands in West Providence, Alfred Consols, Mary Ann, South Tamar, Robins, Bedford United, South Tolgus, Tincroft, West Alfred, St. Aubyn and Grylls, Tremayne, Lewis, Drake Walls, Trehan, Wellington, Wheal Arthur, Trebarvah, Trannack and Boscon, Condurrow, Butterdon, South Caradon, Merilyn, Cook's Kitchen, Kilbricken, Great Bryn, Cubert, West Treasury, Venton, Pembroke and East Crimiss, Henneck, Garreg, West Ding Dong, Crebcr, North Robert, East Russell, Rhoswydol, West Camborne, Tywardreath, North Wheal Buller, Lydford, Cwmdyle Rock, Union Tin, Trevelyan, Devon Barra Barra, Silver Valley, Harriet, Bodmin Mary, Wheal Lovel, West Basset, West Polgoth, Beacon, Great Polgoth, Cupid, Bell and Lanarth, Wheal Basset, Crane and Bejawsa, Dolcoath, Mill Pool, Wheal Neptune, Carvannal, and Mining Company of Ireland.

In Foreign Mines there have been transactions in St. John del Rey, Cobre, Copiapo, Imperial Brazilian, General Mining Association, Santiago, and United Mexican.

The Australian Mining Company have advices to Nov. 27, which will be found among the Foreign Mines. The *Hydaspes* arrived there the same day; in which vessel Capt. Hitchens sailed from Plymouth on the 25th of August last. The ore at Masterman's, under the 10, appears to have been cut out in sinking. Anstey's lode, in the 30 fathom level, under the hill, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., of 20 per cent. produce, and some tons for the stampers. The party in search for gold had hitherto been unsuccessful. The stock of halvans was calculated to last until the end of Feb.

The Llaneros Mining Company have received advices to the 13th inst., from Mr. Henry Thomas, which will be found among the Foreign Mines. Lead ore weighed in, 64 tons 6 cwt.; total in stock, 325 tons 5 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons 15 cwt.; total in stock, 804 tons 13 cwt. The tribute department is doing well, and dressing-floors obliged to be augmented. The 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, is worth 3½ tons per fm.; stopes east, 2½ tons; Las Nieves, under the 45, is now worth 2 tons per fm.; the 45, east of Shaw's, 2½ tons; Thorne's shaft 1 ton, ground harder.

The gold mining share market this week has not presented any feature of striking importance, with the exception of a considerable demand for Carsons Creek shares, which have risen to ½ prem., and are in much favour. Business generally, however, has been of a steady character, and prices have shown no symptom of weakness. Late yesterday afternoon, sellers of Agna Fria offered more freely, and the price went down to 1½ to 1½ prem.

A meeting of this company is called for Monday next, for the purpose of receiving from Mr. Wright (of the firm of Palmer, Cook, and Co., of San Francisco, the lessees of the mine) a statement as to the present position and future prospects of the company. The latest quotations are—Agua Fria, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½ prem.; Australian Freehold, ½ to ½ dis.; Ave Maria, ½ dis. to par; British Australian Gold, ½ to ½ dis.; Carsons Creek, ½ to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, ½ to ½ premium; Nouveau Monde, ½ to ½ prem.; Port Phillip, par to ½ prem.; West Mariposa, ½ dis. to par; Auriferous Ore, ½ dis. to par; Melbourne, ½ to ½ prem.; Victoria, par to ½ prem.; Lake Bathurst, 1-16th to ½ prem.; Sierra Nevada, par to ½ prem.; Quartz Rock, par to ½ prem.; Colonial Gold, ½ to ½ prem.; New Granada, par to ½ prem.; English and Australian Copper ruled at ½ to ½ prem.

Melbourne shares still continue nominally at former quotations, but some lots have changed hands for speculative purposes below those figures. The actual business done has been ½ to ½ prem. at short dates, but for the account the former prices prevail. There is a strong indisposition on the part of the public to invest in small shares at high premiums, and this is by no means surprising when we consider that ½ prem. is 50 per cent. on the actual capital represented by 1*l*. shares.

The staff of the British Australian Gold Mining Company, consisting of 55 miners, with their superintendent, one of the principal agents of the company, the chief assayer, and an extensive assortment of machinery and implements, have sailed for Sydney.

Mr. Sherwood, the engineer of the Australian Freehold Gold Company, with a full complement of artificers and miners, sailed from Bristol on Thursday, with all the necessary machinery to commence active operations on arrival at the colony.

One of the directors of the Devon and Cornwall Miner's Gold Association is about to leave by the first ship for Australia, to inspect and report on their location. The staff of the Auriferous Ore will be dispatched by the first Australian mail steamer, which is bound under forfeiture to start early in June.

The last accounts from New York represent a considerable improvement in the market for lead: the actual sales included 100 tons Spanish at \$4 45c. to \$4 50c. cash and time; about 100 tons ditto afloat at \$4 52½c., 4 months, adding interest; 100 tons English to arrive, at 16*l*. 5*s*. sterling cash, and a parcel of galena at terms not transpired.

At the great annual fair at Chalons-sur-Saône, which, as usual, was attended by numerous ironmasters, all kinds of metallurgical productions realised higher prices.

The Mexican papers contain accounts of continued activity among the mining interests in that country. The mine of Vallecillo, in the State of New Leon, which was abandoned by the Spaniards in 1820, has been reopened, and is now being worked with great success. The water has all been pumped out by means of a steam-engine, and the mine put in good order again: it yields silver in abundance, and a small quantity of mercury. The yield per day reaches \$1000, and the expenses are only \$50.

Some beautiful specimens of native copper, as found in the mines on the shores of Lake Superior, have been forwarded to our office. These specimens, we are informed, were found at the mines belonging to the North West Company, and are well worthy the inspection of scientific men connected with mining operations. There are between 20 and 30 mining companies established on the great mineral range of Lake Superior, of which about five or six are in profitable operation, as shown by data published in our Journal, and also in several morning papers. The statistics already published certainly show that the northern peninsula of the State of Michigan offers a wide and legitimate field for the investment of capital and the application of industry. The high position of the companies already at work appears to be simply the result of their operations, and the payment of dividends out of actual profits arising from the sale of the products of their mines.

The tendency of the general joint stock share market is decidedly upward, as the pressure of investors brings many stocks into prominent notice. In several branches of business a brisk inquiry has been stimulated, and in all cases good prices are realised by sellers.

Our usual weekly review of the several markets is as follows:—Bank shares are firm, though the inquiry is not active. The sales recorded comprise Australian (40*l*. paid), at 30 ½; British North American (50*l*. paid), 49; London Joint Stock (10*l*. paid), 18 ½; London and Westminster (30*l*. paid), 29 ½; London Provincial of England (35*l*. paid), 40 ½; Provincial of Ireland (25*l*. paid), 43 ½.

Dock shares continue well supported, and East and West India have improved 12—marking 153 and 154. Commercial stock is quoted 90; London, 121; St. Katharine, 82; Southampton, 20.

Prices of Steam-Boat shares are firmly maintained, buyers being easily obtained. Peninsular and Oriental marks 79 ½; ditto, New (10*l*. pd.), 27 ½; Royal Mail Steam, 80 ½. Insurance shares are in increased demand, and prices generally show an upward tendency. Globe shares have risen 2½; United Kingdom, 7*s*. 6*d*.; Guardian and Law Fire, 5*s*.; and Eagle, Equity, and Law, Medical, Invalid and General, and Monarch, shares are looking up. Clerical, Medical, and General Life shares, on the other hand, have receded.

The General Reversionary and Investment Society's shares are quoted 94; London Reversionary, 43; Reversionary Interest Society, 101; Equitable Reversionary, 119.

In Canal shares the movement is limited to Grand Junction, which are better at 48 for the old stock, and 1½ for the 10*l*. shares guaranteed 6 per cent.

Gas Companies' shares are steady, and Phoenix stock has improved, being now worth 23½ ex div.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted as follows:—Assam Tea Company, 74; Australian Agricultural, 16½; Australian Trust, 31; Canada Company, 48 ½; Hudson's Bay Stock, 206; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23; South Australian, 24½.

In another column there is a communication on the subject of the Fremont estates, which will be read with considerable interest by all concerned in mining in California. Though not from the gallant colonel himself, or his agent, Mr. Hoffman, the statement may be fully relied upon, and embodies all the particulars which are preparing for publication in a more detailed form. We are glad to be enabled to add, that our correspondent fully verifies all we have so frequently asserted, that Mr. Hoffman was the only legalised agent of Colonel Fremont in Europe, and that all his transactions would be fully legalised by the owner of the Mariposa.

LEAD ORES

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 22d March.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Goginan	40	£14 18 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	40	15 18 0	ditto
Frongoch	50	11 0 0	ditto
Cwmystwith	70	11 0 0	ditto
Cwm Erfri	36	14 5 0	Panther Smelting Co.
East Daren	43	15 6 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Nantco	62	9 17 6	ditto

Sold at the Mine, on the 22d March.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.
Tamar Consols	71	£18 11 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
Trelawny	60	18 7 6	T. Somers.
Tiekelings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, 25th March.			
Pantymwyn	20	£10 8 0	J. P. Eytton.
Pen-yr-henllas	23	10 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Westminster	53	11 0 0	Mather & Co.
ditto	53	11 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	23	11 3 0	J. P. Eytton.
Jamaica	23	8 12 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Maesysafu	67	10 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Milwr	16	11 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pantymwyn	16	11 13 0	ditto
ditto	2	13 17 6	J. P. Eytton.
Fron Fawng	11½	10 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Strontian	50	11 7 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	50	13 7 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Gartnadd	16	10 13 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	21	10 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyffrynwm	11½	11 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bwlchgwyn	20	11 2 6	J. P. Eytton.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 10, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 25.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Perran St. George	77	£5 11 6	Treviskey	109	£4 19 0
ditto	75	4 15 6	ditto	82	5 14 0
ditto	74	2 19 0	ditto	76	5 10 0
ditto	68	2 4 0	ditto	60	5 13 6
ditto	61	4 1 0	ditto	41	5 14 6
ditto	58	4 16 6	Par Consols	97	7 2 6
ditto	57	2 14 6	ditto	96	7 6 6
ditto	48	4 3 0	ditto	70	5 2 6
ditto	29	8 5 6	South Caradon	80	8 1 6
ditto	26	2 14 6	ditto	63	8 3 6
United Mines	83	5 1 0	ditto	43	7 17 0
ditto	80	3 14 0	ditto	28	4 13 6
ditto	78	6 5 6	South Tolgus	92	4 13 6
ditto	71	6 5 6	ditto	47	4 4 6
ditto	56	4 19 0	ditto	36	12 18 0
ditto	46	4 12 0	East Wh. Leisure	75	2 14 6
ditto	45	3 7 6	Treleigh Consols	62	5 3 0
ditto	41	2 17 6	ditto	11	13 1 6
Consolidated	101	5 1 0	Trethellan	63	3 3 0
ditto	75	4 14 0	Wheal Clifford	54	4 19 0
ditto	70	4 12 0	Wheal Ellen	31	4 11 6
ditto	63	6 3 6	ditto	15	2 6 0
ditto	50	4 19 0	Gonamena	40	6 19 6
ditto	42	2 13 6	Great Wh. Leisure	23	3 7 6
ditto	2	0 4 0	Wheal Henry	20	4 9 0
			Richards's Ore	6	2 14 6

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Perran St. George	568	£2383 9 6	Treleigh Consols	73	£163 2 6
United Mines	500	24 8 13 6	Trethellan	63	198 9 0
Consolidated	405	1946 3 6	Wheal Clifford	54	267 6 0
Treviskey	370	2220 11 6	Wheal Ellen	46	207 6 0
Par Consols	263	1753 1 6	Gonamena	40	279 0 0
South Caradon	214	1629 9 6	Great Wh. Leisure	23	77 12 6
South Tolgus	175	1047 1 6	Wheal Henry	20	89 0 0
East Wh. Leisure	75	204 7 6	Richards's Ore	6	16 7 0

Average Standard	£112 16 0	Average Produce	7½
Quantity of Ore	2895 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper	265 tons 4 cwt.
Amount of Money	£18,191 1 6		
LAST SALE.—Average Standard	£105 7 0	Average Produce	6½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 112 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>s</i> .—Produce, 6½.			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Mines Royal	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	216	£1229 17 0
Freeman and Co.	539	8114 14 8
Greenfield and Sons	329	1922 2 6
Sims, Williams, and Co.	432	1746 14 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	285	1664 9 2
English and Australian Co.	661	3845 13 0
Mason and Elkington	209	1218 0 0
Total tons	2303	£1179 8 3

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at White's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 757—North Pool 667—Wheal Seaton 570—W

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE "GREAT UNKNOWN."—Sir: It being undoubtedly your province to guard the public against any undue interest in the mining industry, as well as to advocate sound mining interests, I trust you will insert the following in your next issue:—

ST. AGNES DRAGON COFFEE AND TEA HOUSE, BANKING COMPANY.—London and Westminster Bank. The Manager begs to inform Mr. Edward Greenhill that this company has neither funds or an account at this bank.

This answer is received from the bank, in reply to an inquiry instituted this last week. Believing this company to be any thing but what it represents, and to satisfy myself as to the prospects of my friends, who are shareholders, I made the inquiry alluded to, and the answer (which can be verified on application at Lothbury) I have added.—E. G.: Slough, March 21.

I think, now that this concern is proved to be "a mine without miners—a company without capital," you ought, in fairness, to strike it out of your list altogether.

ELGIN'S SAFETY LAMP.—There is yet some unavoidable delay in completing these lamps. The gentleman to whom the inventor gave permission has experienced some difficulty in having them made at so reasonable a price as he considers they ought; but, being convinced they are a considerable improvement over the ordinary lamp, he is determined that they shall have the full benefit. The mining interest, at least, are indebted to him for his perseverance and determination that they shall be rendered both perfect and cheap. As soon as possible an announcement will be made in the Journal where they can be obtained.

An Adventurer (Totnes).—A purser, duly appointed by the body of adventurers, under the Coast-book System, acting upon the report of the agent, or an experienced mining captain, can consistently procure, by cash or credit, the requisite labour and every species of material absolutely necessary to the maintenance and safe-keeping of the works, and to their furtherance up to the next golden general meeting of adventurers; but it is strictly laid down that all outlay must be strictly confined to that which is necessary, and sanctioned by the majority of the shareholders. Should however the purser exceed his authority, by ordering a greater quantity of materials than the captain's report indicated, the whole body of shareholders are still liable, or any adventurer the creditor may fix upon, he having his claim against his co-adventurers. Under no circumstances or emergency can a purser, *ex officio*, without express authority pledge the credit of the adventurers either by bill of exchange, contracting a loan, or by overdrawing the banker's account.

S. (St. Cleer.)—There are numerous buyers of muddle at a low price. We should recommend our correspondent to have fair samples tried by Mr. Longmaid, Mr. Todd, and others, before he offers any for sale, as the silver would be likely to enhance the value of the ore to a price much beyond what the regular muddle buyers would give.

M. D. S. (Swansea).—If a turnpike road runs through a mining set, the minerals beneath belong to the lessees who are working the mine. If a road divides two sets, the exact boundary line is properly defined, beyond which point neither of them can legally work. Of course, they are liable to an action of damages for any injury which the road might receive through their acts. The Forest of Dean coal-field, situated between the Severn and Wye rivers, and containing about 56 square miles, or 36,000 acres, produces the best coals of any of the localities mentioned.

An Old Reader (Bristol).—We shall be glad to receive communications from Australia or California.

X.—There is no reason to doubt otherwise than that the company is *bona fide*. A statement of the directors will be issued in a few days, when the shareholders will be informed of the present position of the company. In every fresh project difficulties have to be encountered, and in many cases it would be imprudent in the commencement to communicate the result of negotiations to each individual shareholder, or adopt every suggestion that might be offered. No doubt much that is valuable is to be obtained from them, but were all opinions to be followed, nothing but disorder and confusion could arise.

R. W. (Birmingham).—Some useful particulars will be found in Poole's "Statistics of British Commerce." On application to Mr. Weale, of High Holborn, he will furnish a list of works likely to prove of interest.

"PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY," AND "THE COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY."—Sir: As a misunderstanding exists in the minds of many persons relative to the titles of these two companies, I think it right to state that the "Colonial Gold" is a separate and distinct company from the "Port Philip and Colonial." In your Journal of last week, Mr. Evan Hopkins is spoken of as the agent of the Colonial and Port Philip. Now, this is calculated to mislead. Mr. Evan Hopkins is connected only with "The Port Philip and Colonial Company." He has nothing whatever to do with the company called "The Colonial Gold."—A Subscriber: March 23.

W. R. (Glasgow).—The meeting of the North American Colonial Association should have been held on the 27th February. Application had better be made to the office for the required information.

In 1837, Prof. Maasson, of Caen, addressed a letter to the French Academy, in which he announced that he had made several trials with a magneto-electric telegraph, for the distance of 1800 feet. He employed for the development of the current the magneto-electric machine of Pila, to produce the deflection of magnetic needles placed at the extremities of the circuit. These trials were repeated in October, 1838, with Bréguet, who was at that time one of the members of the commission on the telegraph from Paris to Rouen, but the results obtained were not so satisfactory as those of Steinheil, Morse, and others; afterwards Maasson and Bréguet associated themselves together, and invented a new form of telegraph.

Cynio (Tatlayra).—The Government Inspectors' Reports can be obtained, through any bookseller, of Messrs. Hansard, Great Turnstile, Holborn.

Justitia (Tatlayra).—We do not see how a company could be compelled to continue to employ every person whose name was contained in the prospectus issued. However justice might demand such a course, there are numerous pleas by which directors might get rid of the engagement, such as charges of incompetency, absenteeism when required, differences as to pecuniary remuneration, and many others. If any regular agreement took place, of course the parties are entitled to timely notice.

A. B. (Durham).—Notwithstanding large quantities of iron are still imported from this country into New York, the iron trade of the United States is undoubtedly rapidly on the increase. The immensity of the districts discovered, and the valuable quality of the ore which they produce, must tend to enlarge progress yearly, and we should think there was a wide field open for experienced men, such as A. B. and his friend appear to be. We should, however, advise them to communicate with some parties, and, doubtless, such are to be found, who are acquainted with the great Pennsylvania, Alleghany, and other coal and iron districts of America, the state of the manufacture, and the demand for labour and management, before taking any hasty steps in the matter. We should hardly think there were many chances of profitable employment for railway surveyors.

Type (Stapley).—Mineralogy, according to Werner's system, is divided into three heads—Oreology, Geognosy, and Chemical, Geographical, and Economic Mineralogy. Oreology distributes minerals according to their external character. Geognosy teaches the mode of formation, position, and structure of mountains and rocks, and of the general strata of the earth. Chemical mineralogy includes the properties of minerals, analysis, and synthesis; geognosy includes the distribution of the various minerals in different portions of the globe; and economic mineralogy, their various uses, whether simple or compound.

L. (Madrid).—Such information is particularly acceptable.

TATLEY MINE.—A correspondent, who states that he is a shareholder in this adventure, complains of the present system of management, and of Capt. Richards's statement at the meeting of 8th Nov. last, that the cost would not exceed 16s. per month, while, in Dec., it amounted to 17s. 15s. 4d., and in January to 20s. 9s. 11d. He considers a great error was committed in recommending to drive the cross-cut at the 40 ft. level, as being a waste of 500l., and at least 12 months in time; and when the lode is cut, it cannot be explored without ventilation, and a shaft must be sunk at last. He considers a shaft might have been sunk on the course of the lode at first, 30 fms. deep, and for 250l., a much better opinion could have been formed of the value of the lode, and the remaining 250l. would have paid for driving cross-cuts in the 50, where two lodes would be intersected—one 8 and another 12 fathoms from the shaft—according to the report of Captain Taylor.

A Young Adventurer (St. Helen's).—Some good general mining information will be found in Mr. Wilson's "Compendium of British Mining," published in the Journal for January 4, 1852, and subsequent Numbers.

A Shareholder (Totnes).—The purser, as the representative of the whole body of adventurers, can sue for and recover calls, under the Coast-book System, whether he be a shareholder or not. At common law the case is different; in a usual partnership an individual cannot sue his partner, and can only obtain redress against him for any breach of faith, by filing a bill in Chancery.

Volius (Chatham).—When a piece of metallic wire, of much less diameter than that which forms the principal portion of the circuit of the galvanic battery, is introduced at any point, and contact completed, the current, which passes with no alteration of temperature along the larger wire, becomes, as it were, condensed in the smaller piece, which instantly becomes incandescent; and if the current be maintained, in a few seconds the metal is consumed. This is the principle which has been taken advantage of for blasting underground, and with consequent perfect safety. A piece of platinum wire is employed to pass through the charge of gunpowder, as being the most indestructible, and least affected by high temperatures of any of the metals.

W. G. (St. Pancras).—We are obliged for the note, and shall be glad to receive similar information whenever opportunity offers.

* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Mineral and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 27, 1852.

The Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

In the Rolls Court, on Wednesday, an application was made in the case *NEWALL v. WILSON*, for an injunction to restrain the defendant from manufacturing wire-rope, alleged to be an imitation of plaintiff's wire-rope manufacture, and an infringement of his patent. Mr. ROYALL (with whom was Mr. ROYALL PALMER and Mr. CARR) stated that the peculiar character of the plaintiff's rope was that the individual wires of the strands were round and untwisted. Previous to the patent being obtained, a M. ALBERT, a German en-

gineer, had made ropes of a similar description, at a manufactory in the Harz Mountains, an account of which appeared in our Journal in July, 1840. After its appearance, Mr. NEWALL improved upon the machinery and took out a patent, and in 1844 he commenced proceedings against Messrs. ROWLAND, WEBSTER, and Sons, for imitating his rope, and obtained a verdict, when they took out a license from plaintiff to manufacture this kind of rope. He had also obtained verdicts against Messrs. WILKINS and WEATHERLY, and Mr. ANDREW SMITH, restraining them from the manufacture of the article. On the 28th Oct. last, Mr. NEWALL discovered that Mr. WILSON was manufacturing similar wire-rope at Haydock, which he conceived to be an infringement of his patent, which he had been enabled to do by inducing one of plaintiff's workmen, named PATTERSON, to leave his service and work for defendant. Plaintiff thereupon filed his bill, and applied for the injunction to restrain defendant from continuing the manufacture. Defendant had taken out a patent in 1849 for the manufacture of flat braided wire-rope, and it was alleged that it was after this that he commenced the manufacture of round untwisted wire-rope, of which plaintiff complained.

Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, with whom was Mr. SELWYN, for the defendant, said the bill alleged that plaintiff was the original inventor of this description of rope, whereas the specification of the patent stated it was the communication from a foreigner residing abroad; while the real fact was it was communicated to plaintiff by Mr. GORDON, a Scotch engineer, and a partner of Mr. NEWALL's, who had seen it roughly carried on in the Harz, and from this idea plaintiff used HUBBARD'S machinery. We may here state, that the man PATTERSON was not a rope-maker at all, but had been, and is now, a calico printer, and was employed by NEWALL only as a sticher; he was, therefore, quite incapable of giving any information on rope-making. Further, that Mr. WILSON'S patent included all kinds of flat and round wire-rope, the manufacture of which he commenced in 1833, most probably the first ever made in England.

The MASTER of the Rolls said there were legal objections which he could not enter into. He did not conceive that plaintiff had established his right to the patent as against defendant, but there must be an action at law to try its validity; he would not grant the injunction, but defendant must undertake to keep an account, and to be responsible for any damages the Court might award against him, in case plaintiff's right was established at law. Sir A. COCKBURN agreed to this, and an undertaking was accordingly entered into.

Mr. NEWALL appears to have undertaken a complete crusade against all wire-rope makers, whether they infringe on his assumed patent rights or not. Hitherto, the "glorious uncertainty of the law" has favoured him, although we cannot help thinking that in Mr. ANDREW SMITH'S case, and that of his agents, Messrs. WILKINS and WEATHERLY, the historical facts of the manufacture of which we are well informed, nor the evidence at the trial, justified the decision at which the Court arrived. Since this trial, Mr. NEWALL has actually disclaimed his fourth claim for joining ropes, which was, in fact, a discovery of Mr. A. SMITH, and included in his patent. The only solitary claim, which Mr. NEWALL sets any value on in his specification is the manufacture of wire-rope without subjecting the wires to twist or torsion, and this we have no hesitation in saying is no claim at all under the Patent Laws, as not being new. However rough the earlier manufacture of wire-rope may have been, the simplest mechanic must have seen that the first object was the laying together of the wires without twist, which would have rendered their toughness and strength, so superior to hemp, nagutary, and subjected them to continuous fracture with comparatively trifling strains. M. ALBERT, in his description of the first attempts at wire-rope manufacture by hand, most distinctly declares the necessity of this, and plainly indicates how he avoids it. There are several points in the present case which leads us to expect that this unfair monopolizing spirit on the part of the plaintiff will receive a complete check. The claim not being new, the evasive spirit of the pleadings, and, if we are rightly informed, certain overtures which have been made to defendant, which he very properly and consistently declined to listen to, and a wide departure from the strictly true historical facts of the case, evince a suspicion that the plaintiff himself feels he has not a leg to stand upon, and that the days of his sole privilege are numbered. There is also a vast difference in the manufacture of the rope itself, a difference quite sufficient to establish a patent right. Mr. NEWALL'S rope differs in no respect from wire-rope previously manufactured, or, indeed, from hemp-rope made on the same principle for centuries, they being merely composed of strands formed of single wires, and a certain number of these strands laid together to form a rope, or a number of these combined strands again laid for a larger rope. Mr. WILSON'S plan is to form a core of small wires; this is overlaid with a course of larger size, this again with still larger, and so on, each course of wires being curved in contrary directions; the consequence being, that one of these ropes is a series of helical springs, acting with opposite forces, and the result is that a greater degree of elasticity is secured, with increased power to resist tension, and consequently of much greater strength and durability.

We would recommend defendant to urge upon his legal adviser the necessity of forcing on the trial at the earliest possible period, or he may rest assured it will be studiously postponed indefinitely, until, by some legal quirk and quibble, they can pretty nearly make sure of victory.

In the Court of Chancery, on Thursday, before the Lords Justices of Appeal, Mr. CAIRNS applied for leave to give notice of a motion, on behalf of Mr. NEWALL, for an appeal from the above decision of the Master of the Rolls, requesting an early day, as it was a matter of importance that his title should not be left a single moment in doubt. Lord CRANWORTH had no objection that the case should be put in the paper for Monday, but the parties must take their chance of the Court being able to dispose of it on that day. This fact alone, we think, shows the plaintiff to be afraid of a fair inquiry in a court of law, where *viva voce* evidence can be given, but seeks to take advantage of all the chicanery and sophistications of the equity courts, where witnesses cannot be examined.

In last week's Journal, we inserted a description of the testimonial given to THOMAS FIELD, Esq., which was formally presented at CROFT'S Hotel, Hayle, on the 17th inst., JOHN ROSCOPPE, Esq., of Penzance, in the chair; Mr. NOEL, vice; Mr. MICHELL, deputy-president. On the removal of the cloth, the plate was placed on the table near the chairman; who, after the toasts of the QUEEN, the DUKE OF CORNWALL, his illustrious father, and the rest of the Royal family had been given, observed, that in giving effect to the next toast, he expressed a fear that he should not do that justice which the occasion required. The object of the toast was a Cornishman; he was, therefore, dear to them. Mr. FIELD, by his resistless energies had inspired others with a spirit, which, doubtless, previously existed, but which required the force of example to be brought into action; he had given them energy—a desire of developing and realising the wealth which laid right and left of them. By his exertions that neighbourhood had been brought permanently into notice, and at that very moment was one of the first districts of the county of Cornwall, and, therefore, one of the most important in England. Much credit was due to his exertions for the great success with which the mines in that immediate neighbourhood were being prosecuted, and the amount of employment afforded to the mining population was by no means inconsiderable. They had had the satisfaction of seeing the working miner in active and remunerative employment, their wives and children well fed, well clothed, well housed, satisfied, and contented; and much of this happy state of things was to be ascribed to their friend. To address him in very eulogistic terms would only pain him, for to a mind like his flattery would be distasteful; indeed, just then, it would be insult, when, by an honest use of facts and circumstances they could so well achieve the act they had met to accomplish.

Turning to Mr. FIELD, the chairman said—My friend, measure not the value of our offering by the puny hand selected to convey it. Estimate not the motives and feelings of the contributors by the feeble language I have been enabled to employ; but, aided by your own clear understanding and perceptions, complete the picture of which I have given only a faint outline. Receive, then, these things at my hands, not as a mere formal or ostentatious display on our parts, but, believing, as the truth is, they have been procured and are now presented to you, in the language of the inscription, "as a grateful acknowledgment of your able, zealous, and successful exertions, in developing the mineral resources of the West of Cornwall," and I will add, as a testimony of our everlasting good feeling towards you. May your useful life be yet extended for many, many years, and may your children and your children's children have pleasure in the sight and use of our gift, and be always able to look back with a pride, which nobody can deprive them of, and say, "My father surely was a man deservedly respected in his day and generation." And then, turning to

the company, the chairman said—Gentlemen, let us now, in the words of our county motto, "One and All," drink to the very good health of our worthy friend, Mr. FIELD.

The toast was most warmly responded to; and Mr. FIELD, in reply said, he could not find words to give utterance to the sentiments inspired by their kindness. The very splendid present would be ever valued, not for its intrinsic worth, but for the kind and generous way in which it had been bestowed, which would be remembered as long as life should last. In coming into the county, and rendering some little assistance in developing the treasures of the west, it had been to benefit himself individually, and not from motives kindly ascribed to him by the chairman. He was, however, proud of the result. There was no question that by perseverance in legitimate mining a man might realise wealth, but he could not perceive any particular circumstances to entitle him to the special favour he had received at their hands. He should, however, treasure it up, and trust to hand it down to those who followed him, satisfied they would ever cherish a heartfelt remembrance of the kindness of those who presented so splendid a gift to their father.

Numerous toasts and songs followed, and the conviviality was kept up till a late hour, all the speakers bearing testimony to the persevering exertions of Mr. FIELD in support of the legitimate mining interest, and the benefits which had accrued in the development of the mineral wealth of the western districts of the county.

During a discussion at the Marylebone vestry, on the coal duties payable to the City of London, some important statistical matters were elicited. Mr. HODGES showed that the whole of the City of London had only a rental of 800,000l., while Marylebone alone was upwards of 1,000,000l.: the latter parish had also 17,000 houses, or 1000 more than the City, and 800 more public lights. Each house was estimated to consume on an average 8 tons of coals per annum, so that they were taxed by the City to the extent of 7336l. per year for coals; the tax also added 3000l. a-year to the cost of gas, making 10,366l. per annum. It was contended that either the tax should be taken off, or it should be appropriated to the purposes of the metropolitan parishes who had to pay the money. Sir PETER LAURIE took a different view of the subject; and desired to show that the metropolitan parishes were not ill-used by the City of London: he said the twopenny toll on carts was expended on Victoria-street and its approaches; it produced in 1850, 5710l., and left only a balance of 68l. Of the 1s. 1d. duty on coals the corporation retain only 4d., the other 9d. being paid to Government, under various Acts of Parliament, for metropolitan improvements over which the City had no control. The 4d. was granted in 1694, to reimburse the City for their loss of 750,000l. by the bankruptcy of the Exchequer, in the time of CHARLES II. It had been continued by successive Parliaments for public purposes, such as building London-bridge, Blackfriars-bridge, the Sessions-houses for Middlesex and Westminster, improvements in the Strand, the approaches to the City in Surrey, &c. The corporation maintain out of this fund the gaol of Newgate, the gaol of the county as well as the City; they maintain and clothe the Middlesex prisoners in Newgate, the debtors' prison for county prisoners, and pay the judges' salaries for trying county prisoners. Sir PETER also stated that 95 other towns and ports paid more than London—Brighton, 2s. 6d. per ton; Ramsgate, 2s.; Deal, 3s.; Ipswich, 1s. 6d., &c. Mr. ROW, in supporting the motion, said coal was discovered in Newcastle in 1234, and first used in 1280, in the reign of HENRY III.: it continued in use until the last year of the reign of EDWARD I. (1306), who, by the wish of the nobility, prohibited its use, in consequence of the great smoke caused by it. Soon after the death of EDWARD I. it gradually came into use again, and was used throughout London in the reign of HENRY V. (1400). In 1590, the corporation of London, and the owners of the Newcastle coal-pits combined, and raised the price of coals from 4s. to 9s. the chaldron. The LORD HIGH ADMIRAL of ENGLAND claimed the right of coal metage: the corporation protested against it: the Lord Treasurer, BURLEIGH, advocated the City cause, and Queen ELIZABETH gave the metage to them. Again, in 1592, 1d. per chaldron for all coal measured, 2d. per ton for all coal weighed. In the year 1665 the 56 companies of the City were ordered to lay in a stock (7712 chaldrons) of coal at a low price, to serve the poor, to be laid by annually in case of scarcity: the LORD MAYOR had the right to fix the price. In 1671, the first duty on coal was 1s. per chaldron, for improvements in the City: it was granted for the term of 17 years 5 months, and afterwards renewed for three years. In 1766, at a Court of Common Council, held the 30th July, a report of Mr. RECORDE was read, concerning the right of the City of London to import 4000 chaldrons of coals for the benefit of the City poor, by which it appeared the corporation are by charter entitled to that quantity at 1s. per chaldron less duty than is the custom to pay at the port of London. In October, 1681, an Act of Parliament was passed, that all carts not having the City arms should pay a fine of 13s. 4d., or a toll.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Among the privileges of which the population of this highly-favoured country can with such truthfulness and so much propriety boast, there are none on which depends so much of our happiness and social independence as that wide field of civil and religious liberty intended to be enjoyed by all in the kingdom, and quite unexampled in any other corner of the civilised world. While, however, the inhabitants of this great metropolis, and other constituencies governed by municipal authorities, may congratulate themselves in the security of their hearths and homes, and in the inviolable respect paid to their principles and opinions, which they are allowed to enjoy without restriction or infringement, they will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that there are yet nooks and corners of the land where petty despotism reigns supreme; where man is not allowed to worship his Maker after his own inspirations; and where attempts are made to bolster up a corrupt State church, by compelling the children of dissenters to absent themselves from their parents' chapel and attend the schools and service of the Church.

From a communication by Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS, a dissenting minister of Cwmavon, in Glamorganshire, we have received information of the exercise of a system of tyranny and oppression over the destinies of a population of 7000 inhabitants, such as would have disgraced the darkest ages of pagan or papal bigotry, or gothic barbarism. Cwmavon is situated in a small valley in Glamorganshire, hemmed in on all sides with hills, except at the entrance from Port Talbot, a station on the South Wales Railway, by a deep and narrow passage. The valley is about three miles in length and 1½ wide; the River Avon flows through it; on one side of which is the property of the Earl of JERSEY; the other, that of C. R. M. TALBOT, Esq. The whole is leased to the Company of Copper Miners in England, whose extensive coal and iron mines, blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, copper smelting, tin-plate, and chemical works, extend over the greater portion of the vale. The houses are all the property of the company, and the inhabitants, amounting to about 7000, are dependent on the works. There is no thoroughfare, only a parish-road leading to the hilly districts; and the manager of the works has, as may be supposed, an absolute control, for good or evil, over everything in this secluded valley. Their livelihood, health, character, education, and religion, are all in his hands; and their happiness or misery depends on his liberality of sentiment, or his prejudices and bigotry of disposition.

Mr. ROBERTS states, that when the company carried on the works, through the vigilance of the directors and the good sense and kind feelings of managers, this power was harmless, although some interferences would take place incompatible with perfect religious freedom. Upon the whole, they were tolerant, kind, and charitable; gave land for building chapels, and assisted them with funds. A sum of money was kept monthly from each workman for the support of the schools, which were unconnected with any denomination, and they were reported to Government as "unsectarian." Since the Bank of England has carried on the works (now some years), they have been under the management of JOHN BIDDLE, Esq.; who, with his lady, for some time continued the kindness shown the dissenters by

former managers, but never with good feeling; and lately, since a powerful revival attracted the people more to the chapel, and Sir BENJAMIN HALL called attention to the falling-off of the church, they have opened a regular crusade against dissenters, determined to crush their principles, and take them over to "Mother Church," by fair means or foul. The principal workmen who are dissenters (and four-fifths of the whole population are), have been marked out for insult and revenge; the way to promotion in the works is through the Church; but the attack was principally made on the young.

The schools are entirely under Mrs. BIDDULPH's control, and are efficient means to accomplish any intolerant object. The children were strictly ordered to attend Sunday-schools mornings and evenings; they were then marched two abreast to the church services; where a Puseyite parson, with much delicacy and liberality of sentiment, informed them that if they attended the chapel their souls would be damned. This, however, is nothing to the actual barbarity sometimes exercised, under the view, and, no doubt, by the orders of the manager and his wife. For it appears that those who from any cause did not attend the church and schools were brutally flogged with canes on the hands and arms, until they would remain black and blue for weeks. We have heard of many cruel atrocities being committed by slave owners and overseers in less favoured climes than this, but more unjustifiable interference with others' rights, bigoted intolerance, or revengeful cruelty to the innocent, was, perhaps, never more unblushingly exhibited in a Christian country than that above noticed.

Mr. ROBERTS has, we are happy to hear, written to the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M. A., in London, who has placed himself in communication with the Governor of the Bank of England; and we trust the directors of the company, who have now again the control of the management, will immediately see to the emancipation of their people, by discharging the manager, and placing in his stead a man endowed with Christian charity and benevolence, who would secure the confidence and best wishes of the population. Already hundreds of their best skilled workmen have left, to find worthier masters on both sides the Atlantic.

MINING PROSPECTS IN 1852—GOLD VERSUS SILVER.

All who are connected with mining, or with mining districts, cannot but regard the prospects held out to this branch of industry as more encouraging than at any former period to the miner. The railroads finished and completing, both on the continent and in America, insure a demand for iron, not merely in the primary article of rails, but in the more refined departments of machinery, the extent of which has never yet been fairly tested. Political convulsions followed immediately upon the opening of the great lines in central Europe. Perhaps the political crisis was occasioned by the vista opened to industrial power on the completion of this novel agent. Its appearance threw into strong light the impediments which narrow and selfish views had thrown in the way of the rapid development of riches in many countries. Now that there is a probability of getting over the crisis without an appeal to arms in Europe, it must be the policy both of governments and the people to favour every disposition to cultivate industrial progress. Of this course the first result will certainly be the greatly increased demand for metallic products to which we have alluded. Iron must, in such a case, be accompanied by tin, copper, and lead, and all, in the course of a few years' peace, cannot fail to arrive at an unprecedented appreciation. Such an appreciation can, of course show itself under one of two forms. Either mining speculations will be vastly extended, and a greatly increased production may prevent a rapid rise of the products in price; or, the supply not keeping pace with the demand, we may have an unusually remunerative market for present enterprises.

The continent of Europe stands with regard to this country in a peculiar position. Germany, Italy, Hungary, and parts of Poland, are known to contain richly metalliferous tracts. These have hitherto been chiefly worked by the respective governments. For, in a rude organisation of industry, the government is the only capitalist able to sustain protracted enterprises. A government in such circumstances forms, in fact, the direction of a joint-stock company, whose shareholders are the whole nation. Saxony, Hanover, Austria, and partially Prussia, still keep up large mining establishments, which, however, are totally inadequate to compete with the private skill, capital, and enterprise of English miners.

Some more advanced governments, such as Belgium, Baden, Nassau, and Wurtemberg, have sought the co-operation of private enterprise, by lowering the excessive royalties, and chartering companies under the French law of "commandite." An advertisement of a new chartered company, for working the celebrated silver mines of Baden, appeared in our Journal last week; and as it is stated that one of our most skillful engineers is to be employed, with a sufficient capital, there is every prospect of the undertaking justifying the expectations raised concerning it. Richer ores have, at all events, never been brought to England than those sent to show the value of those mines.

Iron, copper, and lead may, for some years, be profitable speculations on the continent from another cause. The duties enforced against British products are a premium in the first instance on British capital, and will, for a time, afford an exceptional profit to investors. By the time the inefficiency of these duties to check internal competition is ascertained, the parties who have taken measures betimes will be able to avail themselves to the full extent of the growing market. Nor are the component parts of machinery the only metallic products likely to be sought.

Owing to the shock credit has received throughout Continental Europe, metallic currency is likely, for a long period to come, to prove the only acceptable medium of exchange. The want of gold and silver in Austria, and even in Russia, is at this moment a great obstacle to industry in both countries. The peasant, the workman, the landowner, all require the stimulus of coin to induce them to exert their respective powers and influences, which at present lie dormant, in a state of paralysis.

Silver, as the medium for paying wages, may be, perhaps, considered as having the surest and most durable market in prospect. Hence, for the gold of California and Australia, as for the silver of Mexico, Spain, and the Rhenish districts, there will be abundant demand for years to come. It remains a question for our capitalists to decide, whether they will allow the accumulation now pressing on the money market at home to go forth and fructify, in the shape of industrial enterprises, likely to facilitate production, and thus to prevent rises in the price of food and other commodities. By so doing, they will steady the course of trade, and avert its usual periodical calamities.

On the other hand, if they hug their money bags, and start back at the numerous and well-meant, but often silly terrors created by timid advisers, the alternative is to wait until famine obliges them to employ the same money bags under more disadvantageous circumstances. Happily for mankind, Nature has provided for interchange by laws more stringent than those of parliaments or cabinets. But we are left our choice. If we do not willingly spread our fields of enterprise, and take the advantages offered to us by the whole earth, we are sure to be eventually compelled to furnish others with the means of cultivating the resources and accumulating the wealth we have so long despised.

THE TUBULAR LIFE BOAT.—In our last Number the owner and inventor of a newly-constructed life-boat challenged all the other life boats in the kingdom to feats of competition in Liverpool Bay, to come off in March, in a north or north-westerly gale, to go through all the most difficult operations which are necessitated in cases of shipwreck. This boat is patented by H. Richardson, Esq., of Aber-Hirnant, near Bala, North Wales, and is rendered exceedingly buoyant by being formed of two metal tubes. She can neither upset, swamp, nor become water-logged; can beach through a heavy surf on a sandy or shingle shore, and pull off again without the aid of anchors; she steers, rows, and sails well, and her extra buoyancy enables her to carry six tons, exclusive of her own weight, which is under two. She rows 18 oars, and carries two lug sails and a jib. Upon bringing her into the Mersey it was found that some miscreant had made a number of perforations in her tubes, and a reward of 50l. was offered to discover the offender, but without success. She has since been thoroughly repaired, and numerous experiments made with her, the result of which induced the owner to circulate a challenge, to prove practically what life-boats are the most efficient under all circumstances, but hitherto only one boat, belonging to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society, has entered the lists. A model of this life-boat was in the Exhibition, being one of the 50 selected by the Northumberland committee at the Admiralty from 380 placed in their hands. It is now proposed to form a company for the purpose of building steam ships on the same plan, which might appropriately be termed "life ships," and which, from their trifling draught of water, would be admirably calculated for entering shallow ports and navigating rivers—the saving of life and property would be incalculable. Should the challenge come off, we shall obtain the particulars of the operations, and lay the same before our readers.

FIRE WITHOUT COAL.

When Col. Thompson was canvassing Sunderland, a question was put to the hon. candidate as to what he would suggest in the event of the coal mines of this country being exhausted? The Colonel replied that he did not see what the matter had to do with the election of a member of Parliament, but that his answer was, that he did not think the catastrophe alluded to could occur in the present age. Colonel Thompson probably calculated, as others have, that, as in equally great discoveries, science would bring forth the right thing at the right time. For once science, it would appear, has anticipated, and has been prematurely fruitful. Somebody has said that the philosopher's stone would, after all, prove to be, when there was no coal and no wood, something wherewithal to make the pot boil. Our old friend, Mr. N. Defries, the gas engineer, has patented an invention, by which he claims to have discovered the treasure, even while Liverpool and London are constructing new docks for the increase of the coal trade—he having, in fact, "carried coals to Newcastle;" but his fuel is not coal—it is to supercede coal, to shut up collieries, and abolish colliers. In short, the change which, what is popularly called "gas" (as though there were only one) produced in the lighting of towns, it is now proposed to effect in the warming of towns. The invention is a very simple one: the English are not to be deprived of their own firesides: their noses and knees are still to be kept hot, and their backs are still to remain frozen: their grates, which kill housemaids, and their chimneys which create draughts, are to continue as before. There is to be no change in the appearance of things: the grate is to be the same, the coals are to be simulated, and the only alterations are such as are to be encountered in the half-year's accounts, the extinction of chimney-sweepers, and the better preservation of carpets and furniture. We come to the facts, however, as they are presented. At the Polytechnic Institution, on Saturday evening, a large party of gentlemen were to be seen chatting and laughing round what might be called a roaring fire, only that it burned fiercely without making the slightest noise. It was an ordinary small drawing-room grate, and within the bars was a very ordinary-looking fire of what appeared to be the "clean best screened." Nothing peculiar was to be seen about the matter, except a woven gutta percha pipe attached to the back of the grate, and snaking off into some distant region of the mysterious institution. Living in an age of electric telegraphs, we were ready to believe anything, and should not have been startled if we had been informed that the pipe in question conveyed liquid fire from the igneous coal beds, which (according to country papers) in the winter are always burning in any part of the land where news is deficient. The lecturer, however, did not venture to impose upon us: he quietly stated that he had applied a well-known combination to ordinary purposes; that what we took to be Wall's-end were thin layers, or flakes of metal (platina), over and through which a stream of water-gas was passed: that when set on fire with a lighted taper, these flakes of metal threw out a heat far greater than could be got from the same body of coals: that they were nevertheless indestructible—the metal (*vice* the coal) merchant never having the chance of getting more than one order per house; and we were, ourselves, enabled to give evidence that there was no small. The flakes were red-hot, and the large amount of radiating surface they presented, licking over one another, completed the illusion of a brisk coal-fire. One involuntarily asked for a poker to spoil it—as is the way with Englishmen. The advantages (the data being assumed for the present) of such an invention are palpable. The new fire could be used at once in all houses where "gas" is already "on," and in all such cases there would, it is stated, be a direct saving in expense, as compared with the cost of coals—coals involving wood too. But the patentees desire to apply non-carbonised gas, obtained by the decomposition of water; and with this object are starting a company to lay such "gas" on in towns. Their calculation is, that this gas would cost about one shilling per 1000 cubic feet. There would then at once be economy in the poorest household, and coals for domestic purposes would be superseded. There would be the further economy of avoiding all the nuisances involved in the introduction and use of coals in a house. There would again be the economy of lessening the danger of conflagration, and the consequent reduction of the terms of insurance offices. But, above all, the curse of towns would, we are told, leave us for ever—smoke. Is not this a solution of the "sanitary question?" To indulge the visions called up by the sight of this "new fire"—*feu de joie* is the only name we can suggest for it. Of course, all culinary purposes are accomplished by the metal (any metal), as well as by the coals. But it is also applicable to the generation of steam—certainly in all stationary steam-engines—perhaps, in time, to a Crampton's locomotive, or to a Cunard's Leviathan. Scientific men and curious persons should lose no time in analysing and inquiring. There the invention is put plainly before the world, not as a miracle of ingenuity, but as a basis for business. We have talked lightly of the matter, because it would not be well to accept too abjectly the data of an evening's gossip. But the novelty is interesting, and may prove most valuable.

Laboratory Notes.

IRON FOUNDER'S SAND.—This is much improved by sifting and mixing among it a proportion of dry clay or marl.

PEAT.—Moisture in peat varies considerably, and is only to be diminished on the large scale by good drainage. It will even then lose about 50 per cent. by open air drying, still, however, retaining 25 per cent. In this last state it will take 2½ tons of peat to produce 1 ton of charcoal.

FAT IN PEAT.—Forest peat produces the least quantity of fatty matter: grass peat is richer in this product than moss peat. Twenty per cent. is a good yield.

INDELEIBLE INK.—A beautiful black carbonaceous fluid may be produced, the writing with which will resist muriatic and other acids; but it is only a surface ink, and can be removed from parchment with a sponge.

INTRUSION OF AIR.—Presenting Chemical pernicious results, interfering with the preservation of animal and vegetable substances and their products;—Mechanical objections when granulated matter has to be solidified by compression;—and Optical defects when present in glass. Most perishable bodies would remain unchanged in nitrogen free from oxygen. Powdered plumbago, earths, &c., compressed while deprived of air, assume a permanently solid state. Glass without air-bubbles, for optical purposes, is still a desideratum in British manufacture. The intrusion and retention of air, when operating with viscid bodies (of which glass is peculiarly one when fluid), is interestingly and instructively illustrated by dipping a fine sewing needle vertically into pure clear oil. When withdrawn, the oil appears unchanged, but if now placed under the receiver of an air-pump, minute bubbles of air become visible, marking the intrusion of the needle, and along with it a corresponding column of air.

MERCURY.—There is a peculiar oil, which has the singular property of rendering anything smeared over with it capable of receiving a coat of metallic mercury, by simply spreading the mercury over the surface so prepared. It has been kept a secret, but may yet be discovered, and most likely be found useful in the arts, or available in medicine.

IMPROVED BRICK, TILE, AND PIPE MACHINE.—Messrs. Randell and Saunders, of Bath, have patented a new arrangement of mechanism for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c., in which are combined two important objects—forcing the clay through the moulds in an incessant stream as long as the power is kept applied, and the hopper served with clay, and the bricks, &c., severed in any length required by a perpetual self-acting cutter. It consists of a horizontal reservoir for the clay, on a strong iron frame, in which revolve two shafts geared together by spur wheels. One of the shafts is prolonged outside the frame, on which is a spur wheel connected with a pulley on the same shaft as a fast and loose pulley, through which the power is applied. Each of the shafts in the receiver carry a clay traversing screw, the threads of which are formed very deep and hollow, and in their revolutions not only force the clay which is continuously fed from a hopper forward, but pug it as it proceeds, until it is forced out in a continuous stream at the mouth piece, which may be of the form of the common brick or tile, or by the introduction of a core they may be made hollow, or pipes of any form or calibre may be produced. On leaving the orifice of the mould they are received on an endless band passing over rollers, which is set in motion by the friction of the clay, and on the end roller is a cone pulley with grooves of various diameters, from which a crossed endless cord actuates a self-acting cutting apparatus, which by shifting the cord on the cone, can be made to cut off the material in lengths from 3 in. to 3 ft. When it is necessary to give the ends of the bricks a corrugated shape, a knife of proper form is attached to the cutting apparatus, which gives the edges required. If necessary to pass the clay through rollers, they can be placed over the hopper, and at once deliver it into the machine. This apparatus presses the clay without taking air in with it, and thus the material is delivered free from those bubbles which always present themselves in wares produced by the piston process. It will be seen by the description, that the machine is entirely self-acting, the attendants having merely to throw in the clay in a rough state, and remove the wares as it is produced. By 2-horse power 1000 bricks, or 1000 2-inch pipes, can be produced per hour, and the clay being used in a much more dry state than in hand work, great economy in drying and burning is the result.

ON THE VALUE OF THE VARIOUS ALLOYS OF GOLD.

A clever little work, of much value at the present time—when so many are devoting their time and energies to the collection of gold in the newly-discovered and extensive auriferous regions of Australia and California, and consequently gold of various degrees of fineness is pouring into the markets of Europe—by Mr. J. H. WATHERSTON, the manufacturing jeweller of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, has just been published by Smith, Elder, and Co.* Mr. Watherston has already appeared before the public as the author of *Tables for the Use of the Pix Jury*; and the *Gold Valuer* under notice will, doubtless, be found an indispensable companion, both to miner and merchant. In the introduction the author points out the fact, that considerable quantities of gold from the Port Philip district had found their way to Sydney, and had been readily bought up on account of their great purity: 1000 ounces, purchased by one party at 3l. 4s. 6d. per ounce, was found 7½ per cent. better than standard—thus gold better than 23½ carats fine, which should have obtained 4l. 3s. 8½d. per ounce, was sold at the price of 18½ carats fine, or 19s. 2d. per ounce less than its real value. Had these tables and instructions been in the hands of the possessor of this gold, it is hard to conceive such a sacrifice on the one hand, and excessive gain on the other, could have taken place. Gold is divided into 24 carats, each carat into 4 grains, and these again into fourths and eighths of a grain; and at the British Mint gold is reported as low as one-eighth of a grain. Gold of 22 carats fine—that is, 22 carats of pure gold and 2 carats of alloy—being standard or sterling gold, assayers report gold as better or worse than standard; thus—Suppose a piece of gold is sent for assay, and reported "4 carats 2½ grains worse," deduct this from 22, gives 17 carats 1½ grain as the fineness of the gold, which, on referring to the first table in the volume, gives the value 3l. 1s. 3-388d. per ounce. This table shows the relative quantities of fine gold and alloy in 1 ounce of metal of any quality that can be found, either in its native state or artificially compounded, and the sterling value—for instance, 1 oz. of pure gold is given a value of 4l. 4s. 11-454d. For standard gold, containing 22 carats—18 dwts. For 8 grs. of gold, and 1 dwt. 16 grs. of alloy, the value is 3l. 17s. 10½d. For gold of 12 carats fine, containing 10 dwts. of gold and the same of alloy, the value is 2l. 2s. 5-727d. per oz., and the table descends to a mixture of only ¼ of a carat grain fine, containing 1½ of a troy grain, and 19 dwts. 23½ grains of alloy, valued at 1-327d.

We next come to a chapter on assaying—a subject which, in point of commercial importance and general utility, yields, perhaps, to no other. Gold and silver being the most precious metals, and forming as they do the measure of value in all the civilised portions of the globe, it is obvious that some unerring principles should be established to detect those frauds which mankind unhappily practise on each other. Such a check is afforded by the experienced assayer, in the absence of which all confidence would be at an end. The Legislature of this country has from time immemorial attached great importance to this subject; and in case any error should take place in the mixing of the metals for coinage at the Mint, at every new coinage a jury of 12 independent goldsmiths, well skilled in the art of assaying, is empanelled, under the superintendence of the Goldsmiths' Company, to set in judgment on the new coin, and by weighing and assaying it themselves, act as a check on the paid officers of the Crown. This jury is styled the "Pix Jury," and the duties it has to perform are these—when a batch of coin is made, a certain number of coins are taken from the whole promiscuously, of gold one coin from every 15 lbs. troy, and of silver one from every 60 lbs. These are carefully wrapped in paper parcels, and sealed with the seal of the wardens, master, and controllers of the Mint, endorsed, dated, and deposited in a box called the "pix-box" (from *pixus*, a little chest), under the lock and key of these officers. Formerly, the opening of this box and assaying the coins was a proceeding of great solemnity, in the presence of the Privy Council and Lord Chancellor; at present the coins are assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall, the jury having previously received their charge from the Lord Chancellor in the presence of the Privy Council at the Court of Exchequer. Three chapters on assaying follow—gold assay, parting assay, and silver assay, describing the weights necessary for the purpose, with the process adopted, and the mode of estimating the value; but as this is a decidedly practical part of the subject, it can only be profitably attained by experience, and would not be interesting to the general reader, we must refer those who are interested to the volume itself, passing on to the author's remarks on standard gold and silver, and the nature of alloys.

In England the standard of value is gold, which was fixed in the reign of Charles II. at 22 carats fine, and it was ordained that 44½ guineas should be cut out of a pound troy, giving a value of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz. This was formerly the only one allowed for wrought-plate, and it was unlawful for a goldsmith to make any vessel or ware less fine; but in the reign of George III. it was found to be expedient to permit them to employ a more largely alloyed gold, and an Act was passed allowing a gold to be used by them of only 18 carats fine, worth 3l. 3s. 8½d. per oz. The Goldsmiths' Company had power to search and make trial of all manufactured gold, to break up the same if worse than the declared fineness, and impose fines on parties offending. They also had authority to administer to their cause to be worked, gold or silver less than the legal standard for plate, and manufacturers had to take all their wares to the Hall to be stamped. In process of time, however, it was found necessary to make exceptions: it was found that stamping everything cramped talent, and prevented many articles being made which foreign rivals were introducing; such articles from their smallness, form, or rich chasing could not be stamped without injury. Exemptions opened a door which has not since been shut, and it is obvious that nine-tenths of the jewellery manufactured in this country is sold without the possibility of guarantee as to the quality of the gold of which it is composed. All depends on the character of the goldsmith; among the unprincipled the opportunities for practising deceit and fraud are great beyond description.

What is termed "standard silver," and which is a legal tender to the amount of five pounds only, is composed of 11 ozs. 2 dwts. troy of pure silver, and 18 dwts. of copper; varying in value from 5s. to 5s. 2d. per oz., according to the market price of fine silver. It is also ordained by law, that of this quality all silver plate shall be made, and the Goldsmiths' Company have full powers to search silversmiths' shops, of assaying all silver manufactures at their hall, and if found correct of stamping them with the hall-mark; if not, they are broken up. The company also collect the Government duty of 1s. 6d. per oz., and levy a trifling charge for assaying and marking.

Gold and silver in their pure state are both metals so soft that they cannot be wrought into useful articles; but the difficulty is removed by mixing with them a small portion of alloy; which in silver should consist of copper only; and in gold, of a portion of silver and copper. Hence, the necessity that a correct scale of alloys should be established, which will enable the goldsmith to mix his metals in such a manner as may, by reason of the hardness or softness and variety of colour, be best adapted for the several articles intended to be wrought; at the same time, establishing means whereby he may readily ascertain the precise value of the alloyed metal. For example, in dental surgery, the gold for artificial palates should be, to a certain degree, soft, while for the springs considerable hardness is required. For the manufacture of pens elasticity is wanted, which can only be procured by a large proportion of silver in the alloy. The author speaks with much reprehension of many jewellers, who, instead of giving correct information on this subject, as to the absolute necessity of adding an alloy, ticketing and describing every article they sell as *fine gold*; inflicting, at the same time, a fraud and a serious injury on the ignorant portion of the public, and upon the fair-trading goldsmith, who suffers a serious grievance by having his good gold, often of 16 carats fine, contrasted with much inferior, of only 10 or 11 carats, and that by parties who do not hesitate to sell spurious jewellery under the name of "fine gold."

A new system of imposition is also described, which, it is believed, has been extensively and profitably practised to the great injury of the public. It has recently been found that gold of 11 carats fine, or even less, if the alloy contains a portion of zinc, instead of the proper complement of silver, presents a colour nearly equal to that of a metal 3 carats finer, or of 8s. or 10s. per ounce higher value. A large quantity of jewellery has been manufactured of such alloyed metal, and purchased by many shopkeepers, much to their own loss as well as that of the public; for in a short time a galvanic action takes place between the metals, only held in mechanical union together, the effect of which is to split up the metal in all directions, and render the article perfectly useless. Gold chains, pencil cases, thumb-

* "The Gold Valuer: being a Table for ascertaining the Value of Gold, as naturally produced or artificially amalgamated: with a Familiar Explanation of the Art of Assaying Gold and Silver, or the Mode of Ascertaining the Proportion of pure Gold in any given Quantity of Metal." By JAMES H. WATHERSTON, goldsmith, of London.

Drinks, and such like trinkets, are the articles which the trade and the public should be upon their guard against as alloyed in this manner. We now take our leave of the volume, strongly recommending it to the notice of all interested. Its author is evidently well acquainted with, and experienced in the subject; it is written in a clear, lucid, and unpretending style; and all parties going to the colonies and California, dealers in jewelry, and others interested in the all-engrossing subject, would do well to become thoroughly acquainted with its contents.

Original Correspondence.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COLLIERIES.

SIR,—I read with much pleasure in the *Mining Journal* of Saturday last, your epitome of, and remarks on, the reports of Messrs. Dickinson and Morton; in which, without too closely criticising any trifling faults or omissions, you have examined the subject in its proper light, and treated it with that respect and tenderness which its difficulties and importance demand. In another column of the same paper, however, is a communication on the same subject, from "C. M. J.," headed "Notes on the Reports of the Inspectors of Coal Mines," to which I am sorry to say I cannot award the same approbation; and I the more regret this as, from certain manifestations in the diction and fluency of style, I cannot help fancying I read the production of an old correspondent of the *Mining Journal*, whose lucubrations I had ever perused with pleasure and instruction. In criticising too closely these reports, and passing upon their writers such wholesale censure as "C. M. J." has commenced with (for I presume it is his intention to continue them), he has taken upon himself a very ungracious task, and one which, I think, he will fail to accomplish without appearing before the public in a very invidious light—as a man writhing under disappointment, and endeavouring to throw discredit on the labours of appointees to Government employment, which he himself had looked to with an expectant eye. There are, Sir, certain difficulties connected with the fulfilment of the duties of Government inspectors of collieries which demand all our forbearance. Armed with no judicial powers, their only strength lies in inspection, inquiry, and recommendation; and depending as they must on the thorough good feeling which exists between themselves and colliery owners and viewers, I can well imagine how difficult it must be to enter, perhaps unnecessarily, into that minutiae of detail in their reports, which "C. M. J." asserts they ought to do, and the omission of which renders them the "most meagre and unsatisfactory issued from the Royal press." I have carefully perused the reports in question, and notwithstanding "C. M. J.'s" sweeping assertion that "there are faults of commission, as well as omission, and it is hard to tell which are the most obtrusive or the greatest," I will hazard the expression of an opinion, evidently participated in by yourself, that they form together a volume of important matter, indicative of growing improvement and moral progress among the colliery population; and taken in connection with Mr. Tremere's last report, published in August last, give promise of a speedy and complete revolution, for the better, in the habits and training of that class of industrial labour. I am free to confess that of the three reports that of Mr. Morton is the least instructive, the least business-like, and much less prolific in actual facts connected with working and ventilating mines, and the causes of, and remedies for, the various accidents which have occurred, than the other two, which contain much more information obtained from general observation. Still, I repeat, the volume is replete, as a whole, with wholesome and important matter; and I trust in his further animadversions on them, "C. M. J." will exercise a little of that charity which we all at times so much desire, and lay before your readers a good sprinkling of the grains of wheat, with a less proportion of the chaff.—CONCILIATUS: Upper Brook-street, March 24.

SECURING OLD PITS.

SIR,—At page 37 of the reports of Messrs. Dunn, Dickinson, and Morton, two parties are mentioned as lessor and lessee of certain coal mines and old pits, in Mr. Dickinson's district, who in reply to his suggestion respecting the rendering safe of these old pits after nightfall, against accidents by people falling into them, unaccountably repudiated the ownership of them. In a note at the foot of the same page the names of the lessees and lessor are given as Messrs. Bagnall in the one case, and Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., per Mr. Hickman, in the other.

As these are the only parties out of 23 who have evaded or shirked the suggestions of her Majesty's inspector in that district, with regard to the raising in of these old pits, it is not unreasonable to inquire into the circumstances; at all events, if the public is not entitled to do so, the board of guardians is, as it cannot be doubted that the burthen of maintaining a man's children who may fall into one of these old pits will be cast on them in the event of such a disaster.

In this (it may be asked) the same Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., who was High Sheriff of Northumberland last year, and who has, in so praiseworthy a manner, offered three several prizes of 100 guineas each, in a silver vase, for the three best essays on temperance variously considered, and who also volunteered to assist the inhabitants in procuring the appointment of a resident stipendiary magistrate in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as well as many other matters, equally praiseworthy, during his shrievalty? If this be the same Sir Horace, he surely cannot be aware of the doings of Mr. Hickman; or can it be possible that charity does not begin at home in this instance.—FERTIUS: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 24.

THE BLAST-FURNACE ACCIDENT AT THE HORSEHAY WORKS.

SIR,—On reading in your *Journal* of the 28th February an abstract of the examination at an inquest, held at the Horsehay Iron-Works, Salop, as to the cause of an accident which had occurred there, like your correspondent, "Silix," in the last Number, I was somewhat dissatisfied with the explanations given, but I do not think he has thrown much light on the subject. Mr. Wilkes, on examination, stated—"We heard one of the tuyeres burst, which blew the fire out in front." I would suppose from this, that the tuyere had been rent to pieces, caused by the tuyere pipe having been burnt, and the liquid iron, or cinder, coming in contact with the water. I should not, however, be surprised to learn that the tuyere was found perfectly sound, except where leaking. Mr. Blunt attributes the accident to an excess of steam, produced from the water coming in contact with the metal in the furnace. Every one knows that steam to have an explosive effect must be confined; and I do not see how such an effect as that experienced could have been produced by steam raised in the loose materials of a blast-furnace. An explosion, very similar to the one under consideration, came under my own observation a few weeks ago, but, fortunately, without doing any material injury—a loud report was heard by the furnaceman, and a great quantity of iron and other material, at the same time was thrown out of the front of the furnace. After a close examination, it was found that two of the tuyeres were leaking, but so little, that with difficulty could they be detected; the tuyeres otherwise were not injured. With all due deference to the opinion of your correspondent, "Silix," as to the causes of such explosions, it is not more reasonable to suppose, that the steam arising from the leakage of the tuyeres would, under the circumstances, be easily decomposed?—the hydrogen combining with a due proportion of air would form an explosive mixture stronger than gunpowder. I should be glad to have the opinion of some of your able correspondents on the subject; it might lead to the prevention of such accidents in future.—JUVENIS: Coalbridge, by Airdrie, March 17.

COPPER SMELTING—VALUE OF THE HYDRO-CARBON PRINCIPLE.

SIR,—The operations for smelting copper ores, at present most generally practised, are based on a sound principle—that of the stronger affinity of iron than of copper for oxygen and sulphur. The average quantity of copper in the ores commonly made use of is about 8 per cent, consequently about 12½ tons of ore must be reduced to obtain 1 ton of copper; in this mass of materials sulphur and iron predominate. Upon the first application of heat, a portion of sulphur flies off as sulphurous acid, and some iron becomes pretty highly oxidised; when fusion takes place, the oxide of iron combines with more iron and sulphur to form a proto-sulphuret, which acts as a flux for the earthy matters present; these form slag, which, from its lighter specific gravity, floats on the denser portion of the fused mass, now in the state termed regulus, principally consisting of sulphuret of iron and sulphuret of copper. The slag is then skimmed off with an iron rake, and the regulus run out of the furnace to cool. Upon reheating, similar results occur, the operations, being somewhat varied, are repeated several times, until at length its base companions being all skimmed off and gone, the copper is left blooming alone. In these operations there are four objectionable features—1. The loss of sulphur, with the nuisance and damage which attends its dissipation in the atmosphere.

2. The difficult and imperfect mode of separating the slag from the regulus and the metal by skimming.—3. The tedious and doubtful operation of looking over the slag, with the retrograding movements of carrying back to the melting furnaces such portions as show signs of copper.—4. The utter impossibility of exercising any control over the quality of the copper to be finally obtained.

As a modification of this process for smelting copper, Mr. Leighton proposes to treat two portions of ore simultaneously in different ways; one by heated air, to form sulphurous acid, and oxidise the greater portion of the metals; the other by the hydro-carbon process—that is, by the joint action of carbon and steam, to produce sulphuretted hydrogen and metallize the ore. The two sulphurous vapours being brought together, will form sulphur, which I will go fully into the consideration of after disposing of the smelting operations. The two portions of prepared ores are to be intimately mixed together, and their reduction effected by a single fusion. A range of furnaces, such as the ordinary copper furnaces, and varying in number according to circumstances, will be used. These are to be built side by side, and close together, being connected by a low arch in each party wall. Instead of the sand bottoms now in use, iron plates will be used, forming two incline planes, meeting and connected in the centre, so as to form a deep bed running across the centre of the whole range of furnaces. These iron bottoms are to be covered by a solid coating of carbonaceous matter, composed of finely-ground anthracite culm and rich binding coal, run together on Mr. Leighton's principle of forming artificial blocks of fuel. The furnace at one end of the range to be used for melting, and kept continually supplied with prepared ore, which on fusing will run through the arch into the adjoining furnace, and so on, until all the hearths are filled up to a certain point, at which an aperture will be left, out of which the surface of the slag may be drawn with a rake from time to time, or a small continuous stream kept flowing. A tapping hole will be left at the lowest point of the hearth in the side of the furnace at the further end of the range, out of which small portions of copper are to be run off from time to time; the operation being continued without intermission so long as the work is carried on. The aim in preparing the ores is to provide all the elements of perfect cinder and slag at once on fusing, and at the same time to have sufficient of the metallic principle present to disengage the copper in the state of pure metal. When sulphurets are acted upon by steam and carbon at a high heat, a condition which can only be maintained by the use of a blast, they are brought at once to the pure metallic state, a result which cannot be attained by any other means at present known. This is, perhaps, not the least valuable application of the hydro-carbon principle, to which Mr. Leighton has endeavoured for many years to direct the consideration of chemists and metallurgists: it has never been duly appreciated, because not thoroughly understood. Some other metallic compounds may be reduced in the same way. The introduction of improved applications of the hydro-carbon principle to the treatment and working of iron, which have been long contemplated, will form a new era in the annals of that department of manufacturing industry. I must defer further remarks on copper smelting till more at leisure.

March 17.

PRECURSOR.

BOILING WITHOUT EBULLITION.

SIR,—Being, in 1844, much engaged in a series of experiments on evaporation, I obtained, among other results, the curious one of boiling without apparent ebullition. Reflecting that the steam formed in connection with the bottom-plate of a boiler has to ascend through a great column of liquid, I presumed that some advantage might be gained by collecting this lowest stratum of steam thus generated, and conveying it through one direct channel; I, therefore, instituted the following experiment:—

I took a two-gallon tin pan, A, provided with a false bottom, B, made not unlike a common pan lid, only small enough just to drop within the vessel. Its concave side was thus opposed to the pan bottom inside; it had portions of a rim round its edge, one-quarter of an inch deep, to retain it at an equal distance, to allow steam and water space; while a free circulation of all the fluid was thus preserved. Large vessels would require tubes like A, A, open at each end, secured to the inside of the shell, B, and a little short of touching the bottom, so as still further to promote circulation, but nothing more. It was now found, on filling the pan with water, adding meal, milk, beer, or whatever was most apt to boil over, under ordinary circumstances, might be boiled with impunity under this arrangement, however active the fire on which it was placed. The surface remained perfectly placid, beyond quietly rising and falling, while all the steam collected under the steam shield, B, rushed impetuously through the tube, C, carrying along with it some of the liquid; this meeting the guard tube, D, in falling over was quietly conveyed to the contents of the pan. C and D, though here shown in the centre, may be placed quite to one side, to give space within the pan.

In many culinary operations, I have no doubt that pans of this construction would prove exceedingly servicable, as anything may then be boiled for any length of time without being broken by the commotion attending ebullition, or the slightest chance of boiling over, if accidentally neglected. Perhaps, too, it might be a preventative of accidents in boiling oil, varnishes, and similar combustible materials; also with less escape of gas, or vapour, into workshops, as the tube, D, might be carried up through the roof, or to a flue. It seems, likewise, to offer some advantages in distilling, as the contents could not then rise into the still-head, an occurrence mostly avoided by using soap, the flavour of which is often to be detected in whiskey. The experiment for these, or any other purposes, can be tested with cheap tin vessels, and, in no doubt, open to considerable improvements.—HENRY DIRCKS: Moorgate-street, City, March 20.

THE IRON ORE OF NORTHAMPTON.—The Hon. E. Arbuthnot has lately employed several men on his estate, at Woodford, to collect a quantity of the stone, which he has forwarded to iron-works in Staffordshire, as a specimen; and should the yield be satisfactory, it is probable extensive works will be commenced, which will afford considerable employment. It is causing great excitement, particularly among the landed interest, who expect it, where abundant, to raise the value of land to 1000l. per acre; the produce, however, is said to range from 15 to 80 per cent. of iron. It is said that in South Staffordshire even those who at first laughed at the idea of introducing such stuff, are beginning to appreciate its value; as the pigs made from it, for toughness and every quality which constitutes first-rate iron, are said to be most remarkable.

THE GOLD MINING MANIA.—It appears, from the return of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, that no fewer than 14 gold mining companies were registered during the year 1851. Their titles were: Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company, Agua Fria Gold Mining Company, Australian Gold Mining Company, Quartz Rock Mariposa Mining Company, Golden Mountain of Mariposa Mining Company of California, Australian Gold Amalgamation Company, Bathurst Gold Mining Company of Australia, East Mariposa Gold Quartz Mining Company, Royal Gold Mining Company of Australia, Ophir Gold Mining Company of Australia, Ave Maria Gold Quartz Mining Company, Australasian Gold Mining Company, Royal Australian Gold Refining and Mining Company, and London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company. The return does not embrace the companies projected since Dec. last.

THE GOLD FORMATION FULLY EXPLAINED.

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ON THE CONNECTION OF GEOLOGY WITH TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM: showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, their Transitions, Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Metalliferous Formations, and other Terrestrial Phenomena.—By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S. "Totally at variance with all the absurd dogmas connected with an igneous theory." "We must conclude at present by an unhesitating recommendation of the work to general perusal."—*Mining Journal*. "We strongly recommend a complete study of this work from beginning to end, so that not only the connection of all its parts may be clearly understood, but that the manner in which the author has throughout kept within the boundary of demonstration may be duly appreciated."—*Atlas*. Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

In the press, and speedily will be published, by Simpkin and Marshall, London, THE WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES.—The Second Edition, with extensive additions and improvements. By MATTHIAS DUNN, Government Inspector of Mines. Price to Subscribers, 10s. 6d.; to Non-subscribers, 12s. 6d.—Subscribers' Names received by the Author, St. Mary's place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Now published, price 12s. 6d., and may be had from any respectable bookseller, A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND VENTILATION OF COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS in MINING. By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer. London: J. Woals, No. 59, High Holborn.

LEEDS SEWERS.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF GLAZED STONE OR EARTHENWARE TUBES.—The TOWN COUNCIL OF LEEDS are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS or PROPOSALS for SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS in length of GLAZED EARTHENWARE TUBES, of various dimensions, from 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9 inches, down to 5 inches in diameter, together with the Branch Tubes and Curved or other Irregular Tubes connected therewith.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, from and after Thursday, the 25th inst., on application to Mr. J. W. Leather, C.E., Leeds, and a draft of the contract required to be entered into may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office, Leeds.—Tenders or proposals to be delivered, sealed up, at the Town Clerk's Office, or before Nine o'clock in the morning, on Friday, the 2d day of April next, at which time a Committee of the Council will meet to receive and consider the same; and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted, must on that day be prepared to enter into the necessary contracts. The Town Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender. Leeds, March 19, 1852. By order, JOHN ARTHUR IKIN, Town Clerk.

LEEDS SEWERS.—TO BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—The TOWN COUNCIL OF LEEDS are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS or PROPOSALS for the EXCAVATING, BUILDING, and COMPLETING of the MAIN TRUNK SEWER and principal BRANCH SEWERS, for the more effectual drainage of Leeds, Hunslet, and Holbeck.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, from and after Thursday, the 25th inst., on application to Mr. J. W. Leather, C.E., Leeds, and a draft of the contract required to be entered into may be seen at the Town Clerk's Office, Leeds.—Tenders or proposals to be delivered, sealed up, at the Town Clerk's Office, or before Nine o'clock in the morning, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April next, at which time a Committee of the Council will meet to receive and consider the same, and the person or persons whose tender or tenders may be accepted, must on that day be prepared to enter into a contract or contracts to commence, carry on, and complete the works.—The Town Council do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest tender. Leeds, March 19, 1852. By order, JOHN ARTHUR IKIN, Town Clerk.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY ROAD, KENTISH TOWN.—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE TO PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry. INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town.

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THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY of PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, we proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation to lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Pattinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for the purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surfaces is extensively understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *putting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

OFFICE IN LONDON (MR. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE. Office of the Washington Chemical Company, 73, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

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To Mr. Keating, JOHN HILL, Esq.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phylack	23	18 1/2	18 1/2	3 6 0 to Mar. 1852	20 12 0 March
1248	Alt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 7 6 to Oct. 1851	0 5 0 Jan.
3000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	11 1/2	10	10	10 per cent. Jan.	10 per cent. Jan.
1624	Balliswidden (tin), St. Just	30	25	25	0 6 0 to Jan. 1852	0 4 0 Jan.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	30	25	25	0 6 0 to Feb.	0 3 6 to Feb.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4	4	0 2 6 to Nov. 1851	0 2 6 to Nov.
64	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	100	100	100	750 0 to May 1849	3 15 to Feb.
200	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	9 1/2	110	110	226 0 to Feb. 1852	0 5 0 to June
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	30	14	13 1/4	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	30	30	30	0 6 to Sept. 1847	0 5 to Oct.
1000	Calstock United (copper)	15	10	10	0 5 to Oct. 1851	0 5 to Oct.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	75	70	70	200 0 to Sept. 1851	2 0 to Sept.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	15	10	10	15 0 to Feb. 1852	2 0 to Feb.
250	Conduar (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	102 1/2	102 1/2	0 5 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	150	150	262 10 to Mar. 1852	7 0 to March
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	295	295	885 14 10 1847	
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	250	28	28		
3850	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2		
138	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24 1/2	75	80	233 0 to 1843	
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	135	150	150	2245 0 to Mar. 1852	10 0 to March
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	60	35 1/2	35 1/2	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	10 per cent. Jan.
494	Power Consols (copper), Trewartha	10	30	30		
4713	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	40	30	30	45 per cent. to June	10 per cent. year
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	150	150	150	440 0	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200	200	353 6 8 Jan. 1851	0 2 to Sept.
1000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 to Sept.	0 2 to Sept.
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	200	200	127 0 to Feb. 1852	7 0 to Feb.
1024	Herodsfoot (tin), near Liskeard, Cornwall	24 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 6 to Aug.
1000	Holmabush (lead and copper), Callington	9 1/2	17	17	25 0 to Feb. 1844	Feb. 1844
1000	Holyford (copper), near Tliverpy	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	3 0 to 1847	3 0 to 1847
1000	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	11	32	32	0 5 to Sept. 1851	0 5 to Sept.
1000	Kew (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	12 1/2	13	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
100	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	110	110	100 105	1036 0 to 5th Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650	650	655 0 to 1st Feb.	15 0 to Feb.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	0 6 to July	0 4 to July
5000	Morlyn (lead), Flint	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 4 to Feb. 1852	0 4 to Feb.
30000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7 1/2	50	50	7 p. ct. p. annum	7 p. ct. p. annum
300	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22	190	180	235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180	17 1/2	1 1 to 5th April	0 16 to Mar.
1000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	7 1/2	14	14	20 9 to Mar. 1852	0 10 to 4th Ju
160	Par Consols (copper), St. Austell	21 1/2	40	40	1 15 to June 1851	0 10 to 4th Ju
1000	Perran Consols (copper and tin), Perranarabuthoe	11	240	240	75 0 to Mar. 1852	15 0 to March
300	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	22 1/2	22 1/2	18 14 6 to Nov.	0 10 to Nov.
1060	Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelant	30 1/2	110	107 1/2	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
350	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	24 1/2	132 1/2	140	36 0 to Feb. 1852	3 0 to Feb.
350	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	110	135	115 15 to Mar. 1852	0 10 to Mar.
350	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	10	10	0 10 to Jan. 1852	0 10 to Jan.
1024	Spearhead Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	14	125	110	864 0 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin) Breage	3	11	11	2 11 to July 1849	
1000	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 17 6 to Sept.	0 10 to Nov.
1000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	15	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 5 to Oct. 1847
6000	Throft (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	5 1/2	5 1/2	4680 15 to 1848	
512	Trevelan (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	20 1/2	210	462 10 to 5th April	8 0 to Jan.
5000	Trevelan Consols (copper), Redruth	6	12	12	261 5 to Jan. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	125	125	10 0 to Feb.	2 10 to Sept.
120	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	85	85	2 6 to March	0 5 to March
120	Trevelan and Harrier (copper), Gwennap	180	120	120	173 5 to Feb. 1852	4 0 to Feb.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	55 1/2	52 1/2	375 0 to 3d Feb.	10 0 to 3d Feb.
1000	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	410	420 425	5 0	12 10 to Jan.
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranarabuthoe	7 1/2	612 1/2	625	135 0 to Jan.	
350	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	20	20	0 6 to 1850	5 0 to 1850
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	35	35 38	2339 10 to Feb. 1852	8 0 to Feb.
350	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	42	42	1 0 to July 1851	0 5 to July
350	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	42	42	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
350	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	230	230	193 10 to Feb.	3 10 to Feb.
124	Wh. Castle and Howden (tin & copper)	5	48	48	21 5 to Aug. 1851	3 0 to Aug.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	210	210	34 10 to Feb.	4 10 to Feb.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	210	210	205 10 to Feb. 1852	5 0 to Feb.
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (copper), Chilly	3	24 1/2	24 1/2	26 10 to Dec. 1851	2 0 to May
4000	Wheal Lelant (tin), Helston	30	35	35	7 5 to Dec.	0 10 to Dec.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	42	42	345 per cent. March 1852	25 p. ct. March
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	6 1/2	230	230		
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	210	210		
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	48	48		
196	Wheal Seta (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	24 1/2	24 1/2		
530	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1/2	31	31		
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	9 1/2				
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5				

FOREIGN MINES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	Alcon Mining Company (copper), Norway	214	2	2	3 0 to Mar. 1848	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 17 6 to Dec. 1844	
10000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Chile	40	31	30 6	0 10 to Jan. 1852	27 to Jan.
30000	Copiapu Mining Company (copper), Chile	40	4 1/2	6	3 13 0 to Oct. 1850	8 to Oct. 1850
30000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	30	10	9 1/2	0 10 to June 1851	10 to June 1851
2700	Maracaibo (gold), Colombia	24 1/2	12	10	3 0 to Dec. 1851	17 to Dec. 1851
4051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 8 6 to end of 1846	44 to 1846
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	29 1/2	29 1/2	33 4 0 to July 1846	17 10 to Dec.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29 1/2	29 1/2	15 17 6 to Dec. 1851	17 10 to Dec.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	75 to Feb. 1850

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
940	Balloon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	3	3	3		
500	Bell and Lanthorn (copper), Gwennap	6 1/2	1	1		
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4	4		
1000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	12		
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7	5 1/2	5 1/2		
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	10	3 1/2	3 1/2		
130	Bolowall and Namppe (tin), St. Just	20	18	18		
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	3 1/2	6	5 6		
240	Boscawell (tin), St. Just	15	16	16		
2400	Boscawell (tin), St. Just	5	5	5		
4250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	14	2 1/2	2 1/2		
4000	Brach Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	4	4	4		
3000	Bronford (lead), Wales	12	1	1		
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2 1/2	1	1 1/2		
7800	Bustarpo (tin and copper), Gwennap	1	4	4		
3000	Bwch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4	4		
1000	Cae-Gwynor (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	2		
4000	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		
3000	Carbons (tin and copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	7	4 1/2		
1000	Cervannal (copper), Gwennap	4 1/2	7	7		
900	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	52 1/2	60 52 1/2		
3000	Charltona United (tin), Cornwall	10	15	15		
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Ender	3 1/2	4	4		
350	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15 1/2	4	4		
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Gwennap	7	3 1/2	3 1/2		
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	10	10		
1800	Craig-y-Maen (lead), Llanidloes	8 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2		
350	Crane and Bwacha (copper), Camborne	23 1/2	27 1/2	30		
3000	Qubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	4	4 1/2	4 1/2		
1000	Cwm Daren, Wales	2	3 1/2	3 1/2		
1000	Cwm Erth (lead), Cardiganshire	7	3 1/2	3 1/2		
3000	Cyfnedd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	1	1	1		
8900	Dalrhousie (copper and lead), Brecon	1 1/2	5	5		
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3	3 1/2		
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Darlhan	10	3	3		
5823	Devon and Cornwall Consols (copper), Tav	10	6 1/2	6 1/2		
5120	Diurole (copper) Ireland	2	2	2		
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gwyl	5	7	7		
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	4	1	1		
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	4	4	4		
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	10 1/2	12	12		
1024	East Alford Consols (lead & cop.)	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		
1024	East Ballewidden (tin), Sancerre	2 1/2	13	13		
350	East Basset (copper), Redruth	19	13	11 1/2		
1940	East Crowdale (copper), Tavistock	6	2	2		
3000	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	19	90	90		
4000	East Gwinn Lake Junction (copper)	1	1	1		
512	East Seta and Wheal Maude, Redruth	8 1/2	8 1/2	8		
9000	East Tamar Consols (all-lead), Beaufort	1 1/2	2	2		
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	2 1/2	2 1/2		
1024	East Wheal Lelant (copper), Perran	14	11	10 1/2		
512	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2		
364	Ecton Mountain (paid-up shares)	10	13	13		
636	Ecton Mountain (lead & cop.), Staffordshire	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2		
1280	Eggar Llew Llanthangel-y-Croftin	6 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2		
3000	Galt-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	3	2 1/2	2 1/2		
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	14	14	14		
3500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	5	5		
350	Gonawen (copper), St. Cleer	49	19	19		
843	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) Redruth	88 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2		
800	Great Beam (tin), Roche and St. Austell	19 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		
4023	Great Cornwall (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	2 1/2	2 1/2		
1024	Great Wheal Alfred (copper), Phylack	13	20	20		
130	Great Wheal Badden (tin and silver-lead)	27 1/2	24	24		
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims	7	2 1/2	2 1/2		
1024	Guatavus Mines (copper), Camborne	7	2 1/2	1 1/2		
512	Halnamming and Croft Gwyl, copper	52 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		
512	Havke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2		
6000	Higginson Town Cons. (copper), Calstock	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		
373	Kewick (lead), Penryn, near Kewick	13	1 1/2	1 1/2		
1024	Kingsport and Redford (lead and copper)	9	4 1/2	4 1/2		
1024	La Min (Gwennap), tin and copper	3 1/2	4	4		
1748	Lambroes Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	14	6	6		
350	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	4 1/2	4 1/2		
350	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	15	14 1/2		
3000	Livynmales (lead), Cardiganshire	21 1/2	4	4		
16000	Marta Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1 1/2	1 1/2		
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2		

Share.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	29	35	